

Votes for Women in New York

Woman suffrage was defeated by vote of the people last week in Ohio. This makes sixteen cases in the past five years in which woman suffrage has been so voted down.

In New York state, however, it was carried. And it was carried in a way that will surprise some people. It was carried by the vote of the confessedly corrupt elements. It was carried by New York City, and not by the state outside, and it was carried at the very same election in which Mitchel, the reform mayor, was overwhelmingly defeated!

In other words the corrupt bosses in New York City, saw that "votes for women" would be a help to them! Of course it will. It doubles the vote of every corrupt element. It doubles the Catholic vote which is controlled by the Pope; it doubles the slum vote which is controlled by Tammany Hall.

But far more serious is its effect in weakening the family, which is the one institution upon which more than any other, the welfare of the nation depends. Men more and more make women the real queens of the home, and love to promote their welfare and support and protect them. Now women want to protect themselves. Who wants a wife who will not trust him to represent her on election day?

The women do not even propose to unite with men in political action. Mary Garrett Hay, the "woman boss" is holding all she can in a non-partisan body to capture the offices for women. Mrs. Wentz is forming a Republican woman's organization, and Mrs. Katske is forming a Democratic woman's organization. When women are put in the same place as men they will act very much as men do, and the thought that they can "purify politics" is a delusion. They do far more in the old-fashioned way of influence through sons, brothers and husbands.

Vocational Education

By Secretary Marshall E. Vaughn

Of all times since education has taken on new life, this is the greatest for professional courses. America's entrance into the great world war has forced thousands of vacancies in thousands of different positions throughout the country. The many and varied needs of the government must be met at once by men and women with professional training, and private enterprises are calling loudly upon the colleges and professional schools of the country to send them people with some expert knowledge. They are offering all sorts of inducements and opportunities of promotion, in fact, nothing stands in the way of the permanent success of an ambitious person with a professional education.

Berea does not claim to complete the vocational education of persons desiring to follow any particular line, but we do place them on the broad high-way of professional knowledge and give them a start that has meant success for hundreds.

The nation is falling far short of the expert agriculturist necessary to organize the work and meet the demands of this country for all kinds of food products. The government is actually taking people who are inefficient because the need is so great, and competent men so scarce. But the period of inefficient workmen is short, for when the war is over and the immediate demands not so urgent, the incompetent and untrained will be displaced by the skilled and the educated. The government is also calling for telegraphers to enter various branches of the military service for handling messages. The telephone is not a successful war instrument because everybody can understand the message, but all forms of code instruments, such as the telegraph, are in great demand because secrets can be exchanged without fear. The instruments are plentiful but the operators few.

We could name a dozen different (Continued on Page Two)

Attention! Young Men, Young Women

Now that I have your attention, let me tell you something of two very important courses in Berea that you should look into before you settle down for the winter. One is an old course to be given in a new and stimulating way. A course that is growing more popular every year because it opens up such great possibilities for young men. That

course is our Short Course or Certificate Course in Agriculture.

The Certificate Course is designed for independent farmers and any others who want information for immediate use. Each course is complete within itself and can be taken in the Winter Term. One term of such work should enable a man to (Continued on Page Five)

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PAGE 8.—East Kentucky News Letters.

We always give you what we promise; read about Clay County Awake on Page Two. May every mountain boy and girl enrich the spirit of the times.

You will get some idea of the actual work done by Red Cross nurses from the description on page 7.

Our editorial on Votes for Women in New York should be read by every lover of the home. It stands for the most sacred place in American life.

We are giving the Berea College Honor Roll in this issue with a few revisions. We shall be glad for the co-operation of friends to help get this list as correct as possible. The addresses of the boys are important, especially at this time of the year when greetings are in order.

Vocational Education and Attention! Young Men and Young Women should appeal to every one who has any ambition to do their bit in this world. Read these articles and make up your mind to be of some use in this life. You will find yourself at Berea if you do.

We have ten counties heard from in the way of news on page eight. Some of our correspondents are a little slack. Don't let us use the rest of this new word to classify our correspondents as we know there are things happening every day that are worth while for news. Let us get a hump on and do better in the future.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Consumers who bought coal since October 1 are receiving refunds from coal dealers of from 7 cents a ton up, in pursuance to the order of State Fuel Controller Bryan.

The Norton-to-Lexington highway, to run from Norton, Va., in the southwestern coal fields, via Pound Gap, Whitesburg, Hazard, Jackson, Beattyville, Irvine, and Winchester to Lexington, is again being revived, and it is said the counties through which the important highway will pass will make a preconcerted effort to get the roadway.

General Hale held a review of all the soldiers at Camp Zachary Taylor. In the face of a raw winter wind the troops passed in review before the commanding General, his staff and a party of eight personal friends and 2,000 visitors on a ten-mile march.

Ogden Gibson and Imboden Gibson, brothers, were arrested near Essersville, a few miles from the Kentucky border line for refusing to register in the recent draft. They were taken to jail to await an investigation. The young men were formerly of Letcher County.

George S. Mason, a special representative of the Treasury Department, announced Sunday that he had telegraphed to Washington urging that all allotments of Liberty bonds to soldiers at Camp Zachary Taylor be canceled, so that the men may have money to buy war risk insurance.

A prisoner in the Garrard County jail made his escape by filing his way through the steel bars of his cell and after reaching the corridor digging through a thick brick wall. The implement used was a crude saw made by the prisoner from a piece of bed spring. He has not been apprehended.

Robert E. Fleming, Jr., son of Robert E. Fleming, Louisville attorney, was killed in action at Passchendaele November 6, according to advices received by the family Sunday. Fleming was a Sergeant in "Princess Pat's" famous Canadian command. He was a former Sergeant Major in the old 1st Kentucky Regiment and was well known in Louisville.

Accept Negroes For Navy
Twenty-five Frankfort negroes were accepted as mess attendants in the navy by Recruiting Officer Maugold. It is the first opportunity colored youths have had to get into the navy. They will draw \$40 the month after three months' service, with board and quarters and get \$100 annual clothing allowance.

High Wages Menace Mountain Farming

Many of the farmers have left their farms and gone to work for the coal companies, some as miners, teamsters, trackmen and otherwise. It is feared that farmers will neglect their farms for work with coal companies and that there will be an alarming decrease in farm products. This will result disastrously for mountain people. Already a large amount of food products consumed in the mountain coal fields is imported, and efforts to induce farmers to stick closer to the soil have proven futile. Common laborers are now being paid about \$4 a day, more than can be made on the mountain farm, farmers insist.

Work of Extending Rails From Blackey to Coal Fields Will Be Rushed

T. J. Thompson, of Knoxville, Tenn., and C. H. Donaghy, of Cincinnati, O., have been awarded contracts for the construction of the new Rockhouse Creek branch of the Louisville & Nashville, to run from Blackey, a new town below Whitesburg, up Rockhouse Creek, to Cauldwell's branch, a rich undeveloped coal field. The construction work is to be rushed through to completion.

Ed Hubbard Not Guilty
"Not guilty" was the verdict of the jury before whom Ed Hubbard was tried for the slaying of M. Smith Baughman. The case which has been on trial at Stanford since last Monday, was given to the jury at 7:30 o'clock Friday night, and the (Continued on Page Five)

COAST ORDERS GIVEN ARE "SHOOT TO KILL"

ARMED GUARDS ARE MOBILIZED BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO GUARD COAST.

"Blue Line" Will be a Spy-Tight Cordon—Water Front 771 Miles Long to be Patrolled—Virtual Martial Law Declared in Prescribed Area.

Western Newspaper Union News Service
New York.—Armed guards were mobilized by the Federal Government to guard the 771 miles of New York City water front. Their orders are to "shoot to kill" all persons whose business is not definitely permissible within the one-hundred-yard zone that stretches like a band around the waters that make up New York Harbor—the greatest export point for the allies in the world. Allens and American citizens will be alike. President Wilson's proclamation November 16, declared virtual martial law in the prescribed area. The mobilization orders that flash forth from a conference of high Federal officers were trenchantly definite. Every word of these orders will be enforced to the letter. No person is to approach within a distance of visibility of the waters that flow around the island.

The Department of Justice advises that the barred zone he marked with a line of signals, warning against approach, placed at intervals. The new guard will wear the dress uniform of the soldier. The thin "blue line" will be a spy-tight cordon, to carry out the determination of President Wilson that there shall be no more destruction of supplies and munitions that leave this country for the men fighting across the seas. The blue, as differentiated from the olive drab, will be a new significant warning of this determination. The order to "shoot to kill" will receive no interpretation by those who are to carry it out other than the words themselves bear. It is understood persons standing too near the dividing line and peering toward the waters for a chance at observing ship movements or loading operations on the various piers will suffer "an accident."

French Seize Trenches.
Paris.—In an attack in the Verdun region, French troops captured first and second German lines of defense, including deep dugouts, and also took 800 Germans prisoner, according to the French official communication issued. The text of the communication follows: "On the right bank of the Meuse we carried out this afternoon operations north of Hill 344. Along a front of three and a half kilometers, between Samogneux and the region to the south of the Anglemont farm, our troops captured the first and second German lines and also some deep dugouts organized by the enemy on the slopes to the south of the ravine in the Caurieres Wood. Thus far we have counted more than 800 prisoners."

Vaccine Points Are Tampered With.
Washington.—A suspected nationwide plot by German agents to create an epidemic of tetanus in the national army was uncovered. Vaccine points coated with matter containing tetanus germs were the instruments of the alleged plot. As a result a company of this city, which had first warning of the situation, attempted to recall 500,000 points which it had shipped broadcast over the country and at least 200,000 of which had gone to the War Department for use in the national army.

Shipyard With Ten Marine Ways.
Mobile, Ala.—Full details of the United States Steel Corporation's great shipyard at Mobile were made public by George Gordon Crawford, President of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co., a subsidiary of the steel corporation. The Mobile company will be known as the Chickasaw Shipbuilding Co. Judge Gary, J. A. Farrell and Mr. Crawford will be among its directors, and Mr. Crawford will be its president.

U. S. TO POOL RAIL EQUIPMENT

Revolution in Transportation Methods Being Worked Out to Relieve the Congestion.

Washington, Nov. 26.—A revolution in American railroad methods is being worked out to relieve war transportation and congestion. Pooling of railroad interests and equipment "to the most radical and revolutionary extent ever dreamed of" will be announced shortly, it was officially stated.

What He Wanted to Find Out.
At a certain wedding the happy pair were about to retire, when the younger brother of the bride struck his glass with a knife and said: "Ladies and gentlemen, as the young couple are about to leave us, I will cut my remarks short. I invite each and all of you to take up your glasses, rise to your feet, and—see if one of you has not been sitting on my new hat!"

U. S. TARS SINK GERMAN U-BOAT

Diver Sent to Bottom by Depth Bomb, Admiral Sims Reports to Navy.

ALL ON BOARD ARE LOST

Destruction of Submarine in Encounter With Two American Warships Described in Report by American Naval Commander.

Washington, Nov. 26.—An entire U-boat crew has been taken captive, following the capture of their craft by American destroyers operating in the submarine war zone. The battle with the submarine was announced by Secretary Daniels and positive information that the first German naval prisoners had been taken was secured. The usual U-boat carries a crew of at least thirty men. It is possible that some of the crew were killed in the battle that preceded the capture of the underwater craft.

Washington, Nov. 26.—Definite news of the destruction of another German submarine by American destroyers reached the navy department in a cable report from Vice Admiral Sims. The submarine, damaged by a depth bomb, went down with all on board after a destroyer attached a line and was attempting to take it in tow.

Two destroyers took part in the action. One, sighting a periscope at 400 yards, headed for it and dropped a dandy depth bomb.

Goes to the Bottom.

Soon afterward the submarine came to the surface, with no sign of life aboard. The second destroyer steamed up and attached a line, but the U-boat, apparently shattered by the bomb, went to the bottom.

Secretary Daniels announced the report in this statement:

"Dispatches received from Admiral Sims state that a German U-boat has been accounted for by American destroyers operating in European waters. While on patrol duty, a destroyer sighted a periscope 400 yards off. Immediately ringing full speed ahead, the commanding officer headed his craft to pass a few yards ahead of the submarine.

"As the destroyer passed over the U-boat's course, a depth charge was dropped. This evidently caused damage to the U-boat, which shortly afterward bronched (came to the surface) about 500 yards away.

"Fire was immediately opened on the submarine by two of our destroyers, which circled about their target.

"The submarine did not return the fire and was evidently disabled. One of the destroyers got a line to it, intending to tow it, but the boat soon sank."

TROTSKY ASSAILS THE U. S.

Declares That America Yielded to the Ultimatum of Capitalists of Wall Street.

Petrograd, Nov. 26.—"The greed and avarice of the Wall street capitalists was America's reason for entering the war," said Leon Trotsky to the soviet when outlining the foreign policy of Russia's maximalist government. Trotsky further declared that the internally secrets were in the possession of the soviet and made it evident that he expects their publication to have the effect of a volcanic eruption.

"Tomorrow," he said, "the publication of the treaties begins. The internally agreements are even more rapacious, greedy and cynical than we anticipated."

Turning his attention to America, Trotsky said the United States entered the war after three years of waiting. Under the sound judgment of the New York stock exchange, America could not permit one group of nations to win a complete victory over the other group. America, he said, was vitally interested in the weakness of both coalitions (meaning the allies and the central powers).

DRAFT AMERICANS IN CANADA

Provision is Made for It in Orders issued in Ottawa—Trap for Slackers.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 26.—The problem of what to do with Canadians of military age in the United States and Americans of military age in Canada is dealt with in an order in council which has received the sanction of the governor general. It provides that either country may at any time by proclamation call for military service under its own colors any class of its citizens, or subjects, residing in the other country.

Northcliffe Now a Viscount.
London, Nov. 26.—Viscount Reading, lord chief justice, has been created on earl and Baron Northcliffe a viscount.

WORLD NEWS

After desperate fighting the English have captured the Bourlon woods, a tract of high ground which commands the city of Cambrai and renders it useless to the Germans should they succeed in holding it. Von Hindenburg had given commands to hold the Bourlon woods at any cost.

The English are justly proud of their victory, and General Byng, to whom the success is largely due, is the hero of the hour. Cambrai is a railroad center and its loss will embarrass the Germans on the whole frontier.

The French supported the English fully by making an attack from Verdun. They kept the Germans from joining the forces acting against the English and succeeded, likewise, in getting some important locations.

Desperate attempts of the Germans and Austrians to cross the Piave River have failed, and the Italians are feeling greatly encouraged. The French and English forces have reached Italy after a march of eight days in splendid condition.

An important event of the week is the Council of Representatives of the Allies in Paris. The United States will be represented by General Bliss and Colonel House, the President's friend. It is expected that a plan will be adopted for greater unity of action in the future.

The request of the United States to the Allies that they make public a clean statement of their purposes in the war is meeting some opposition in England and France. They are not entirely willing to commit themselves against the annexation of territory.

The Russian party in power seems to be dividing on the question of peace with Germany. They are learning how such an act will be regarded by the Allies. Moreover, a part of them do not want a peace unless Germany agrees to remove her troops from Russian soil.

It is reported that English armies are close to Jerusalem and that city may soon be rescued from the hands of the Turks who have held it so long.

THOUSANDS DIE IN BIG BATTLE

Piles of Slain Tell Story of Great Battle's Fury in Italy.

DEAD MEN LIE IN HEAPS

Struggle for Asiago Plateau Is Most Sanguinary Encounter in History—Positions Change Hands Repeatedly—Units Wiped Out.

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, Nov. 26.—The battle of the mountains is raging with unexampled violence. The Italians again hold the Monte Tonin and Monte Persica positions, which they lost Thursday night. The losses have been very great, but the enemy's far exceed those of the Italians.

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, Nov. 26.—The battle between the Piave and Brenta rivers in the hills leading to the Venetian plain is reaching a climax with a fury of action exceeding anything that has taken place on that front.

Some positions, after fluctuating in furious mass attacks in which the Germans joined the Austrians, are again in the hands of the Italians, who made a magnificent charge up the slopes.

Up and down the slopes this fearful carnage is proceeding, and four attacks have been swept back over the Italian lines over heaps of enemy dead. Only at one point has the enemy succeeded in making headway with his overwhelming numbers, and here the Italians have given ground, with the final issue still in doubt.

Battle Without Precedent.
A detailed description of this most decisive engagement has been given the correspondent by an eyewitness just returned from the battlefield. He is hardened to these scenes from recent experiences, but says that the bloodiness of the struggle now going (Continued on Page Eight)

University Column

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

(Continued from Page One)
professional branches that are being placed at the fore of American professional and industrial life. Many because of the present world situation.

This article is written for the benefit of ambitious young people who are groping about to find some channel in which to cast their lives for national service. In the first place, there is not an ignoble nor bad profession among them and any young person with ambition and patriotism can feel happy over casting his life in any work that ministers directly to national needs and at the same time guarantees a competence for himself.

At this point you ask, "How can I know what profession I should enter?" First, take an inventory of your past life. What has been your surroundings, your opportunities and previous training? Do you enjoy books or do you prefer to work with things? Are you afraid of grease, oil and other things that soil your hands while working? Do you like to tinker with machinery? Have you ever dreamed of being an engineer or following some other profession where machinery played the important part? When you have made a complete study along those lines, then classify somewhat according to the following program: agriculture appeals to the person who likes to work with growing plants, pigs, chickens, and cattle. The person who likes to take two or three boxes of different kinds of soil and plant seeds in them to see how they will grow; who likes to live in the out-of-doors and cannot feel happy shut up in a building during the sunny hours of the day, has the temperament of a successful private farmer or government agricultural agent.

Carpentry and contracting appeal to the person who enjoys making things from wood. He likes to see the rough, undressed lumber grow into a beautiful structure fit for the habitation of man. He delights to spend his odd hours in producing beautiful hand-made furniture for the home he has built with his own hands. And the assurance of a good living that such a profession gives makes him happy to an unusual degree. The preparation for such a life requires about two years of application in school.

If the person reading this article happens to be a lady, she does not have to grieve long over her unfortunate lot of being a woman, but she can turn to three great subjects that are attracting the world at the present time. — Home Science, Nursing, and Commerce. Home Science should appeal to the highest instincts of a woman, as the highest compliment that can be paid a woman is that she is building an ideal home. If she has no tendency toward domestic life, and feels that she wishes to be a servant of the public, then the next great calling for her to consider is nursing. If she enjoys waiting on the sick, tying up wounds and bringing comfort where pain and distress were wont to dwell; if she considers ministering to the great needs of the body second only to ministering to the soul, nursing should be the chosen profession. If the lady has a nature more cold and calculating, more drawn toward business than to domestic lines, stenography and book-keeping hold great attractions for her. The opportunity of self support and independence is offered by the business world. The business profession offers the same inducements with far greater opportunities, to the men.

One cannot think upon the many avenues open to the strong, ambitious young American without wishing he were five times himself in order to follow as many professions at once.

A word with a new meaning has come into American life since June. That word is "slacker." We are in the habit, these days, of calling everybody a slacker who fails to do his duty. In the opinion of the writer of this article, the person who sees an opportunity within his grasp and has the mental power and the financial ability to seize that opportunity, and causes his nation and himself to suffer by not doing it, is a slacker.

There is another slogan that is going the rounds of our country which is an important one—"schools as usual." We must have schools as usual or the stress upon our national life in the near future will be more than our trained American manhood can stand.

Young friend, get in line with progress, with opportunity, and above all with duty, and enlist for the sake of American institutional and industrial life.

College Column

CHARLES ARTHUR MESSNER

(From the Wabash College Record.)

The newly created office of Alumni Secretary was entrusted in June to the capable hands of Mr. Charles Arthur Messner. During the summer Mr. Messner worked long and faithfully, and it is largely due to his efforts that great progress has been made in the new alumni organization, The Association of Wabash Men, and that the enrollment in the entering class this fall was encouraging, considering war conditions.

Mr. Messner was born in Noble County, Ind., and received his early education in the public schools of Whitley County, graduating in 1909 from the Columbia City High School. In the fall of 1910 he entered Wabash, and received the degree of A.B. in 1914. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa in his Junior year, and in his Senior year acted as President of the Y.M.C.A., Calliopean Literary Society, the Prohibition League, and the Senior Class. By virtue of his position as Class President, he served as chairman of the famous "No-Deal" Committee.

In 1911-1915 he was instructor in Latin at Berea College, Ky., and was head of the department of Latin during the two following years. He spent a part of the summers of 1915 and 1916 in study at the University of Chicago.



Professor Baird, Agricultural Department, Berea College; County Superintendent Schools, Luther Hutton; County Agent, W. R. Reynolds; Mountain Farmer, Mr. Hornsby, together with representative of Kentucky Farming, carrying war message Patriotic Week, Clay County.

Clay County Awake

By F. F. GILMORE, Jr.,
Advertising Manager, Kentucky Farming.

The week of September 24th to 30th was known over the State of Kentucky as "Patriotic Week," having been designated as such by the State Council of National Defense. Speakers went into nearly every county for the purpose of acquainting the people of Kentucky with the reasons why this country is at war and what they are to do to help win it.

It was the good fortune of the writer to be assigned to Clay County where, with Prof. Wm. Jesse Baird, of the Agricultural Department of Berea College, and County Agent W. R. Reynolds, fully a thousand citizens were addressed at five meetings.

The County Superintendent of schools, Prof. Luther Hutton, arranged the meetings in connection with his Teachers' Institute at the various division headquarters. And right here I want to say that, thanks to Superintendent Hutton and his power of organization, these meetings were a great success as to numbers attending them and the interest shown in the work.

In the course of the speeches the writer dwelt principally on the cause of the war and the duty of the citizens during the war. Professor Baird handled in a most able fashion the question of agriculture in the mountains. In his speeches, he pointed out the great possibilities of mountain agriculture, provided the farmers will plant something besides corn, namely, soy beans or cowpeas or other soil building crops. He advocated in the strongest terms deep plowing in the preparation of the seed bed and shallow or surface cultivation after the corn has come up. This is the reverse of the custom at present in that locality. Professor Baird also urged the breeding of purebred livestock in the mountains and the proper care of this livestock.

Being a mountain boy himself, having been born in Knox County adjoining Clay, Professor Baird told the mountaineers he could speak to them more personally than anybody else and pointed out to them how their primitive methods of farming and of caring for their livestock was costing them more each year than it produced. He stated that, with purebred livestock grazing on the hills, with proper housing in the winter, the people of Clay Coun-

ty could not only feed and fatten their cattle, but market them at the top prices, instead of simply building home and muscle and shipping the cattle to the Bluegrass, where they are fattened, the big profit being made by those farmers.

Professor Baird also urged the raising of sheep in the mountains, laying great emphasis on the value of sheep versus sheep-killing dogs. He brought many a laugh from the audience in his violent attack on worthless dogs, at the same time bringing condemnation from a number whose favorite pastime is fox hunting.

The Gospel that Professor Baird preached was sound in every respect and we are confident that, although Clay County has advanced materially in the past few years in agriculture, it is going to advance by greater strides now that this message has gotten home to the people. It was indeed refreshing to find the wonderful response which these farmers and the mountain people in general have made to the President's appeal for increased crops; thanks to the able work of County Agent Reynolds. Although the corn yield is low in the county the acreage this year is very large, showing that the crop from the whole county will be greater by far than ever before. The good women of Clay are responding in the heartiest sort of manner to the appeal for food conservation and for food

Academy Column

GLEN PHELPS WRITES

Amulance Co. 24, Ft. Clark, Texas.
November 18, 1917.

Dear friends,

Having read a number of letters from the fellows in camp, I decided to contribute my bit.

Unlike most of the other fellows I am not in a semipermanent camp, but in a regular Post, altho it is beginning to look something like a camp now, as new buildings are continually going up.

Ft. Clark is about ten miles inland from a railroad but there is a good road connecting Brackettville, the town adjoining the Post, with Spicord, the railroad station.

All of the companies here are now ready for actual service except A. C. 24. We have been handicapped, but in recent competitions with other companies in First Aid work and shelter tent pitching, A. C. 24 brot back the bacon. According to present plans we will remain here all winter as a training company. The new ratio of motors to mules in a sanitary train is now 3 to 1, so A. C. 24 will be the mule company of a new train to be formed here.

There has been very little excitement in this out-of-the-way place except for ball games on Sundays.

The church situation here has not been the best, but we have organized a Soldiers' Sunday-school and C. E., and these have greatly aided in keeping the fire of the gospel burning in at least a few of our hearts.

But greater things are in store for us. An Army Y. M. C. A. is in the process of construction, and is to be dedicated next Sunday.

I am greatly pleased to hear that Berea is working hard to aid Army Y. work, and I for one want to thank each and every one of you. The "Y." in the Army camp is like an oasis in the desert.

Every one who believes in prayer please don't forget to pray for the soldiers, for we all need it.

Greetings to each one of my friends who read these lines.

school houses, except the last one, which was held at the Court House in Manchester. It was very interesting to notice a great number of men at these meetings.

It was also interesting to note that 75 per cent of the teachers in the district schools in Clay County are young men, who have been to State Normal School or Berea College or other similar institutions and there have been fitted for their work and have come back home to teach their brothers and sisters in the surrounding country. Instead of these young men going out to the large cities and securing work at a far more lucrative remuneration, they are imbued with the spirit of developing their own county, so we find them leaders in their communities.



Crowd of mountain people leaving Brown Mission School House after speaking Patriotic Week. Superintendent Hutton in 12 years replaced 95 log cabins with modern school buildings.

indeed. The net result is that Clay County is not only going to feed itself this winter, but is going to have thousands of quarts of canned vegetables and fruits for sale elsewhere.

As an illustration, two daughters of W. L. Muncy, a farmer in Clay County, besides putting up enough fruit and vegetables in cans to feed their family the entire winter, put up a thousand quarts of tomatoes in this, 430 half-gallon glass jars of tomatoes and also 200 quart tins of beans, which they intend to sell. Two other girls, daughters of Moses Lewis, another farmer, also members of the Canning Club, besides putting up fruits, beans, peas and strawberries, have canned over 200 quart tins of tomatoes, greatly in excess of the requirements of their family or the winter.

On September 3rd about half of the sixty members of the Canning Club reported to Mrs. Hutton that, besides other things, they had put up 4,929 quarts of tomatoes.

The meetings were all held in the



Typical Barn in Clay County, Rapidly Being Replaced by Modern Barns

Vocational Column

Dean Clark and Mr. Fielder made a business trip to Louisville this week in the interest of the Y. M. C. A. campaign.

Wm. J. Baird and family are now pleasantly located in their new home on Jackson street.

The Vestalia Literary Society have been invited to give their program at the home of Dean and Mrs. Clark once every month. These meetings are always enjoyed by the members.

The Misses Elta and Althea Baker of Buckhorn have entered the Nurses' Training Course of the Vocational Department.

The Misses Mae and Lillian Smith delightfully entertained at their home, Tuesday evening, the Misses Alice Case, Coyle, Stella Case, and Messrs. Bratcher, Arena, Brown, French, and Peak.

The young women of the Vocational Department will long remember Miss Disney's talk and original story given in Report Conference last Friday. This is the story which she read:

And the voice of Conscience said unto Mary, "Where is thy sister room-mate, Eunice?" and Mary said, "I know not, am I my sister's keeper?" And the voice of Conscience cried out, "Eunice, what hast thou done? Mary was young and foolish and cared not for rules and regulations. Thou hast never tried to get her to see the good in them. Thou hast known when she was in trouble and hast never helped her out. Thou hast known she needed warning before it was too late. Thou hast not talked with her nor asked others to. Thou hast not been her friend, but her enemy. And now it is too late."

Mary cried out in great agony of mind, "Oh! I never thought! I never thought! What can I do now? I loved my room-mate, in a superficial way, but I was not her friend. What can I do?" And the voice of Conscience replied, "By thy idle gossip thou hast hurt thy sister. By being a tale-bearer to others thou hast helped to stir up strife among thy neighbors. Thou hast told many things, but not to the right person. When things are wrong remember this: go straight to the person who can make them right and do not publish abroad the sins of thy neighbors. Keep thy mouth shut against harming thy sister. Remember that only those things, which will save the reputation and character of thy sister, should be told. Remember that honor is a great word, and honor will not make thee a tale-bearer, but it will make the reporting of certain things a necessity."

As the voice of Conscience ceased speaking, remorse in Mary's heart said, "Oh! Why didn't you know when to keep still, and when to tell the right thing to the right person? You saw Eunice getting into trouble and thought it would not be honorable to tell. Now you see that is the only way she could have been saved. Behold now the loss of a fine girl to our school and our friendships!"

And Mary prayed, "Oh! God, who can't forgive even our worst sin, that of thoughtlessness, hear me now in my distress of heart, mind, and soul. Show me how to distinguish between the false and the true standards of honor. Open thou my eyes so that my little narrow prejudices and petty ideals of what friendship means may be changed. If only I can keep in touch with

Oneida Institute, that great school founded by the Rev. Jas. A. Burns, who, as a poor mountain boy, saw a vision of the salvation of the mountain people through education. True to his vision Mr. Burns toiled with his hands to build a school and now sees his efforts bearing fruit in the annual education of nearly 100 mountain boys and girls. The boys among other things, are learning practical agriculture and the girls practical Domestic Science and home-building.

Foundation Column

FIGHTING KAISER BILL

By a Former Foundation Student
Now in Camp Taylor

Uncle Sam took his children, the Kaiser Bill.

And mustered them out to fight Kaiser Bill.

And now he is calling for you and for me

"To make the world safe for Democracy."

Kaiserism in Belgium is seen everywhere.—
For towns are destroyed and her fields laid bare.

While the whole world knows that the submarine is a part of Old Bill and his Kultur scheme.

Then we challenge the justice of this plan,

And forces waged war upon sea and land,

But Wilhelm laughed and made no kick,—

Said he, "The Sammies will be a picnic."

Wait till the Sammies, Tommies and the French thrown in

Make their famous drive into old Berlin.

And the German Navy is buried in the deep

By the shot and the shell of the Allied Fleet.

When the sky is darkened by the Allied planes,

And the sky drops bombs like a shower of rain,

The Kaiser will summon his Royal Pack,—

From the place where he goes he'll never come back.

There, I will not go so far astray again. Help me to see that the sin of indifference toward my neighbors is great, my thoughtlessness of them is greater. And Oh! God, forgive me for even calling myself a Christian when I have never tried to be one, when I have not cared to be one, very much. Hear this, my prayer, Oh! God, and make me remember!"

THE LITTLE PUBLIC HOUSE

The following little jingle was composed by a Vocational girl who got her inspiration from a Temperance Sunday-school lesson recently:

There is a little public house,
Which every one may close;
This little public house
Is just beneath the nose.

Out from this little public house
Flow words both foul and kind,
And every word that it speaks forth
Is formed within the mind.

Then let us keep our mind so sweet,
Our thoughts so kind and pure,
That all the words that go out this door,
May do some good, sure.

Let's strive this public house to keep,

So free from dust and dirt,
That we by words may never do
To others harm or hurt.

We all should the door to this public house,

So very safely guard,
That we may never about others

say
A word either cruel or hard.

We all must guard this little public house,

Which every one may close;
This little public house,
Which is just beneath the nose.

Cretonne Knitting Bag



She who has not a knitting bag must feel like a stranger in a strange land. Christmas will give opportunity to provide her with this requisite of the woman in polite society. Also to replace knitting bags that have grown shabby with use.

Those of cretonne have everything to recommend them. They are cheerful and durable and they are inexpensive as bags go.

The handsome bag in the picture is made of tan cretonne with black stripes and Japanese designs in brilliant flowers and foliage. It is lined with bright green satin and finished with clusters of satin-covered apples in tan, red and green at each side.

The handles are of thin wood and are wound with a flat gold braid.

Seventeen

A Tale of Youth and Summer Time and the Baxter Family, Especially William

By BOOTH TARKINGTON

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CHAPTER XVI.

Clothes Make the Man.

"O. It, but that's nothing, mamma! Just you wait till you hear the rest!" continued Jane.

"That part of it isn't anything a tall, mamma! You wouldn't hardly notice that part of it if you knew the other part of it, mamma."

"Jane, I want to know everything Genesis told you," said her mother.

"Well, I am telling it, mamma," Jane protested. "I'm just beginning to tell it. I can't tell it unless there's a bargain, can I?"

"Try your best to go on, Jane."

"Yes, mamma. Well, Genesis says—Mamma! Jane interrupted herself with a little outcry. "Oh, I bet that's what he had those two market baskets for! Yes, sir! That's just what he did! An' then he needed the rest of the money, an' you an' papa wouldn't give him any, an' so he began counting shingles today 'cause tonight's the night of the party, an' he just has to have it!"

Mrs. Baxter, who had risen to her feet, recalled the episode of the baskets and sunk into a chair. "How did Genesis know Willie wanted \$40? And if Willie's pawned something, how did Genesis know that? Did Willie tell Gen?"

"Oh, no, mamma. Willie didn't want \$40—only fourteen."

"But he couldn't get even the cheapest ready-made dress suit for \$14."

"Mamma, you're getting it all mixed up," Jane cried. "Listen, mamma! Genesis knows all about a secondhand store over on the avenue, an' it keeps 'most everything, an' Genesis says it's the best store! It keeps water suits all the way up to \$19.99. Well, an' Genesis wants to get one of those suits, so he goes in there at the time an' talks to the man an' bargains an' bargains with him, 'cause Genesis says this man is the bargainest man in the wide world, mamma. That's what Genesis says."

"Well, an' so this man's name is One Eye Heljus, mamma. That's his name, an' Genesis says so. Well, an' so this man that Genesis told me about, that keeps the store—I mean One Eye Heljus, mamma—well, One Eye Heljus had Willie's name written down in a book, an' he knew Genesis worked for families that have boys like Willie in 'em, an' this mornin' One Eye Heljus showed Genesis Willie's name written down in this book, an' One Eye Heljus asked Genesis if he knew anybody by that name an' all about him."

Well, an' so at first Genesis pretended he was tryin' to remember, 'cause he wanted to find out what Willie went there for. Genesis didn't tell any stories, mamma. He just pretended he couldn't remember, an' so—well, One Eye Heljus kept talkin', an' pretty soon Genesis found out all about it. One Eye Heljus said Willie came in there an' tried on the coat of one of those water suits—"

"Oh, no!" gasped Mrs. Baxter.

"Yes, ma. An' One Eye Heljus said it was the only one that would fit Willie, an' One Eye Heljus told Willie that suit was worth \$14, an' Willie said he didn't have any money, but he'd like to trade something else for it. Well, an' so One Eye Heljus said this was an awful fine suit an' the only one he had that belonged to a white gentleman. Well, an' so they bargained an' bargained an' bargained an' bargained."

"An' then—well, an' so at last Willie said he'd go an' get everything that belonged to him, an' One Eye Heljus could pick out enough to make \$14 worth, an' then Willie could have the suit. Well, an' so Willie came home an' put everything he had that belonged to him in those two baskets, mamma—that's just what he did, 'cause Genesis says he told One Eye Heljus it was everything that belonged to him an' that would take two baskets, mamma. Well, then, an' so he told One Eye Heljus to pick out \$14 worth, an' One Eye Heljus said Willie if he didn't have a watch."

"Well, Willie took out his watch, an' One Eye Heljus said it was an awful bad watch, but he would put it in for a dollar, an' he said, 'I'll put your necktie pin in for 40 cents more, an' Willie took it out of his necktie. An' then One Eye Heljus said it would take all the things in the basket to make I forget how much, mamma, an' the watch would be a dollar more, an' the pin 40 cents, an' that would leave just \$3.60 more for Willie to pay before he could get the suit."

Mrs. Baxter's face had become suffused with high color, but she wished to know all that Genesis had said, and, mastering her feelings with an effort, she told Jane to proceed, a command obeyed after Jane had taken several long breaths.

"Well, an' so the worst part of it is, Genesis says, it's because that suit is haunted."

"What?"

"Yes, ma," said Jane solemnly; "Genesis says it's haunted. Genesis says

everybody over on the avenue knows all about that suit, an' he says that's why One Eye Heljus never could sell it before."

"Genesis says One Eye Heljus tried to sell it to a colored man for \$3, but the man said he wouldn't put it on for \$300, an' Genesis says he wouldn't either, because it belonged to a dago



"An' he cut a lady's head off with it!"

waiter that—that!—Jane's voice sank to a whisper of unctuous horror. She was having a wonderful time. "Mamma, this dago waiter, he lived over on the avenue, an' he took a case knife he'd sharpened—an' he cut a lady's head off with it!"

Mrs. Baxter screamed faintly. "An' he got hung, mamma! If you don't believe it you can ask One Eye Heljus. I guess he knows! An' he said this suit to One Eye Heljus when he was in jail, mamma. He said it to him before he got hung, mamma."

"Hush, Jane!"

But Jane couldn't hush now. "An' he had that suit on when he cut the lady's head off, mamma, an' that's why it's haunted. They cleaned it all up except a few little spots of blood!"

"Jane!" shouted her mother, "you must not talk about such things, and Genesis mustn't tell you stories of that sort!"

"Well, how could he help it if he told me about Willie? Jane urged reasonably.

"Never mind! Did that crazy ch—Did Willie leave the baskets in that dreadful place?"

"Yes, an' his watch an' pin," Jane informed her impressively. "An' One Eye Heljus wanted to know if Genesis knew Willie, 'cause One Eye Heljus wanted to know if Genesis thought Willie could get the \$3.60, an' One Eye Heljus wanted to know if Genesis thought he could get anything more out of him besides that."

"He told Genesis he hadn't told Willie he could have the suit, after all! He just told him he thought he could, but he wouldn't say for certain till he brought him the \$3.60. So Willie left all his things there, an' his watch an' pin."

"That will do!" Mrs. Baxter's voice was grave. "I don't want to hear any more!"

Mrs. Baxter went hurriedly into William's room and made a brief inspection of his clothes closet and dressing table; then she strode to the window and called loudly:

"Genesis!"

"Yes, ma!" came the voice from below.

"Go to that lumber yard where Mr. William is at work and bring him here to me at once. If he declines to come tell him—" Her voice broke oddly. She choked, but Jane could not decide with what emotion. "Tell him—tell him I ordered you to use force if necessary! Hurry!"

"Yes, ma!"

Jane ran to the window in time to see Genesis's departing seriously through the back gate.

"Mamma!"

"Don't talk to me now, Jane," Mrs. Baxter said crisply. "I want you to go down in the yard, and when Willie comes tell him I'm waiting for him here in his own room. And don't come with him, Jane, him!"

"Yes, mamma," Jane was pleased with this appointment. She anxiously desired to be the first to see how Willie "looked."

He looked flustered and flustered and breathless, and there were blisters upon the reddened palms of his hands. "What on earth's the matter, mother?" he asked as he stood panting before her. "Genesis said something was wrong, and he said you told him to hit me if I wouldn't come."

"Oh, no!" she cried. "I only meant I thought perhaps you wouldn't obey any ordinary message!"

"Well, well, it doesn't matter, but please hurry and say what you want to, because I got to get back and—"

"No," Mrs. Baxter said quietly. "You're not going back to count any more shingles, Willie. How much have you earned?"

He swallowed, but spoke bravely. "Thirty-six cents. But I've been getting lots faster the last two hours, and there's a good deal of time before it's o'clock, Mother!"

"No," she said. "You're going over to that horrible place where you've left your clothes and your watch and all those other things in the two baskets and you're going to bring them home at once."

"Mother!" he cried, agitated. "Who told you?"

"It doesn't matter. You don't want your father to find out do you? Then get those things back here as quick as you can. They'll have to be fumigated after being in that den."

"They've never been out of the baskets," he protested hotly. "Except just to be looked at. They're my things,

mother, and I had a right to do what I needed to with 'em, didn't I?" His utterance became difficult. "You and father just can't understand, and you won't do anything to help me!"

"Willie, you can go to the party," she said gently. "You didn't need those frightful clothes at all."

"I do!" he cried. "I got to have 'em! I can't go in my day clothes! There's a reason you wouldn't understand why I can't. I just can't!"

"Yes," she said, "you can go to the party."

"I can't either—not unless you give me \$3.24 or unless I can get back to the lumber yard and earn the rest before!"

"No!" And the warm color that had rushed over Mrs. Baxter during Jane's sensational recital returned with a vengeance. Her eyes flashed. "If you'd rather I sent a policeman for those baskets I'll send one. I should prefer to do it—much—and to have that rascal arrested. If you don't want me to send a policeman you can go for them yourself, but you must start within ten minutes, because if you don't I'll telephone headquarters. Ten minutes, Willie, and I mean it!"

He cried out, protesting. She would make him a thing of scorn forever and sell his honor if she sent a policeman. Mr. Heljus was a fair and honest tradesman, he explained, passionately; also the garments in question, though not entirely new nor of the highest mode, were of good material and in splendid condition.

Unmistakably they were evening clothes and such a bargain at \$14 that William would guarantee to sell them for twenty after he had worn them this one evening. Mr. Heljus himself had said that he would not even think of letting them go at fourteen to anybody else, and as for the two poor baskets of worn and useless articles offered in exchange, and a bent scarf-pin, and a worn-out old silver watch that had belonged to Great Uncle Ben—why, the \$10.40 allowed upon them was beyond all ordinary liberality. It was almost charity.

There was only one place in town where evening clothes were rented, and the auspicious persons in charge had insisted that William obtain from his father a guarantee to insure the return of the garments in perfect condition. So that was hopeless. And wasn't it better also to wear clothes which had known only one previous occupant as was the case with Mr. Heljus offering, than to hire what chance hundreds had hired? Finally, there was only one thing to be considered, and this was the fact that William had to have those clothes.

"Six minutes," said Mrs. Baxter, glancing impatiently at her watch. "When it's ten I'll telephone."

(To be Continued)

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Fortunate Men.

Hobo—Say, mister, would youso mind stakin' a pore man wot ain't got no home, ter a few pennies?

Eupeek—What! You ain't got no home? Say, old chap, you are playin' in great luck. Why, you can stay out all night every night if you want to—and never get a call-down.

Palms the Waiters Have.

"I'm sure I don't know why they call this hotel the Palms. Do you? I've never seen a palm anywhere near the place?"

"You'll see them before you go. It's a pleasant little surprise the waiters keep for the guests on the last day of their stay"—London Tit-Bits.

Had the Cop Guessing.

"Officer, why did you arrest this motorist?"

"Suspicious actions, your honor. He was within the speed limit, sounding his horn properly and trying to keep on the right side of the street."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

His Position.

"I've traded some worthless stock for a Mexican farm."

"Seen it yet?"

"Nope, said I don't want to see it. I'm happy now in the belief that I couldn't have lost anything and may have gained."

World Politics.

"Someone told me you were out of politics."

"I'm like a number of other men in political life," replied Senator Sorghum. "I'm here; but events have made politics such an enormous proposition that I am scarcely discernible."

UNANIMOUS JUDGMENT.

Miss Footlight—What do you mean by sayin' I ain't competent to fill this part? All the critics speak of me as a finished actress.

Manager Grout—Do you doubt it at all? I can see your finish now.

Mobilization.

Every man in all the land, Rich or poor, unchooled or wise, Has resources at command, He has failed to mobilize.

Not True to His Principles.

Biz—No meat for me. I never eat anything that costs the life of a living creature.

Dix—Then drop that potato you're eating. Don't you know that the production of potatoes costs the lives of millions of poor potato bugs?—Boston Transcript.

Getting Too Far.

"Of course you believe in evolution."

"Yes. Sometimes I think we've carried it too far. Primitive man was satisfied with what fighting he could do with a rock or a bludgeon."

Supercilious.

"Willie, I see crumbs. You've been at those cookies."

"Well, ma, I was counting 'em and I found there was thirteen, so I just ate one to change the luck."

A Chance.

Poet—Would the editor be pleased to see me?

Office Boy—He might. There's been nobody in today but his wife and a bill collector.

Starved.

Blackton—A poor fellow came to me this morning and said he was starving. I sent him to a restaurant, told him to get a good meal and I'd pay for it.

Johnson—Did he get it?

Blackton—Yes—six glasses of beer and three cigars.

An Undiscovered Best.

"Are you getting well paid for your work?"

"No. That's why I'm not doing my best work. Seems to me nobody ever is willing to pay enough to find out just how good I can be."

An Escapade

It Was Perpetrated by a Girl of Seventeen

By ETHEL HOLMES

I confess that as a girl I was reckless. I will not admit that I was bad. Indeed, looking back to that period, I wonder at my innocence. I was simply untried at any proposition. I do not mean that I was untried at facing the consequences of any proposition.

When I got myself into difficulty I depended upon circumstances to get me out, and circumstances sometimes manage our affairs far better than we can manage them ourselves.

My brother Tom, much older than myself, and I were orphans and lived together, Tom being more of a father to me than a brother. He was a sportsman from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet, and since he made a companion of me he taught me a lot that a sportsman should know. At seventeen I was a good horsewoman, a good shot and did not hesitate to stand in rubber boots in a stream of rapidly running water casting for trout.

One autumn Tom was obliged to go away on a long trip. Before leaving he left certain of his affairs in my charge, instructing me to open his mail, reply to such letters as I was able and forward the others to him. While he was away an invitation came for him to visit a friend in the mountains. "We have some good trout fishing," said the gentleman, "and other amusements that I think will enable you to pass the time pleasantly. By the by, bring that little brother of yours, who, you say, has your sportsman tastes. We will enjoy having a youngster with us."

"I had heard Tom speak of his friend Edward Erskine, the writer of the letter, but had never seen him. Tom's little brother probably meant me. My name is Wilhelmina, and Tom had doubtless mentioned me as Billie, giving Mr. Erskine the impression that I was a boy."

An unfortunate idea popped into my head. At first it was only an idea, for it was beyond the pale of common sense. But it gradually worked its way into my brain as something to be accomplished. It was this: to write Mr. Erskine that my brother Tom was absent and could not accept his kind invitation; that I, Billie, was much disappointed that I must be deprived of what promised to be a delightful visit on this account. If Mr. Erskine replied, extending the visit to me alone, my scheme was to get myself up in boy's clothes and go alone.

I wrote the letter, refraining from mentioning the fact that I was a girl, and mailed it. Back came the invitation I had coveted, with the words, "I don't know how old you are, Billie, but if you are something of a child my mother will give you every attention."

"Your brother has often spoken of you as being a good sport, and I feel confident I can make it all right with Tom when I see him about your coming without him. Mother and I will enjoy having a boy in the house, so pack your valise and come along. Don't bother to bring any fishing tackle, as I have all kinds here, including high rubber boots."

I certainly would have dismissed my idea had it not been for this statement, for I was not so innocent as not to know that a girl could not visit a man, unless he was a very old man, without another woman in the house. As it was, I was three days getting up my courage. I had no business to leave home with Tom away and without his permission. But the bee had got into my bonnet, and I could not get it out.

My first yielding was to buy a suit of youth's clothing. I concluded that I would pass very well for a boy. The next thing was to buy more boy's clothes, and the next was to pack them. All this while I had not made up my mind to carry out my idea. In fact, I never made up my mind to carry it out; it carried me. Even when on the train I considered getting out at the next station. And when I had passed it I considered getting out at the next.

The train and my idea took me to a station in the mountains where dwelt Mr. Erskine. I was the only passenger to alight at the station. I called a cab and asked the cabman to drive me to Mr. Erskine's. He knew where Mr. Erskine lived, and I was soon dumped out at a cottage, half frightened out of my senses. A gentleman about thirty years old was on the porch mending some fishing tackle. He looked at me evidently wondering who I was and what I wanted.

"Are you Mr. Erskine?" I asked.

"Yes, my boy. What can I do for you?"

"I'm Billie," I faltered.

"Billie? Billie Nettleton? I'm delighted to see you. Sorry Tom is not with you. Come in. Give me that suit case."

He called "Mother," and an old lady with a pleasant face showed me to a room, where I made my toilet. I took a great deal of time for it and after it was finished spent a great deal more time in trying to screw up my courage to go downstairs. When I did so I found supper ready, and we all sat down to table, which was something of a relief to me.

"You're just in time, Billie," said Mr. Erskine. "We've had a lot of rain, and the streams have been too high for fishing, but they're now about right. We'll put in all day tomorrow in rubber boots. I've got a pair for you, though they may be a trifle large. We'll have a glorious day's sport."

"Do you go fishing, Mrs. Erskine?" I asked, clinging to one of my own sex for comfort.

"Mother fish? A woman in boots to her waist!" cried Mr. Erskine, laughing. "Oh, I thought she might fish from the bank," I said, which did not make the matter any better.

Mr. Erskine looked at me with a puzzled expression. Perhaps he wondered if Tom had not given me too much credit for being a sportsman.

I pleaded fatigue from my journey as an excuse to get away by myself and went to bed very early. It seemed to me that both mother and son were looking at me with a view to detecting my imposture, and I was glad to go to my room. As I got into bed I was overwhelmed with wonder that I had been such a madcap.

However, a bright morning sun gave me

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Dean & Stafford
REAL ESTATE

Bank & Trust Bldg. Berea, Ky.

We SELL hats and sell them right. Mrs. Laura Jones, ad.-22

H. E. Taylor was in Lexington Monday on business.

Nathan Fugate of Akron, O., was here Thursday.

Dog killing time is here. Buy your salt from George Engle. Only 95 cents per 100. ad.-21

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Taylor entertained Miss Hoffer of Lexington Saturday for luncheon at Boone Tavern.

W. K. Richardson of Tulsa, Okla., was here Thursday on business.

Estill Jones spent the week end here with his family.

Beautiful line of browns, taupe, green, purple, and black at Laura Jones'. ad.-20

James A. Burgess, Superintendent of Constention, has been a sufferer for several weeks with a severe attack of LaGrippe. His many friends hope for his speedy recovery and enjoy his congenial handshake.

Miss Mary Wertenberger is recovering nicely from three weeks of suffering with diphtheria. The home has been under quarantine which is now raised and everything fumigated and made safe.

Ladies, call and see the new style novelty shoes at George Engle's. ad.-21

L. G. Clark of West Point, Miss., was a business visitor here Monday while looking after his property interest in this section.

Laura Jones' last week's shipment of new hats is going like a snow in June. Come now if you want first choice. ad.-20

L. G. Ceain, 1st Sgt., 60th Co., 15 T. R. Bn., 159 D. B., Camp Taylor, states that he is contented with army life since it is for the good of the generations to come; and wishes to give assurance that the training he got at Berea has done him much good.

Your hat is the most important feature of your outfit. Buy it during Fish's Big Sale, November 17 to December 1. ad.-22

The Glades Christian Church will hold a Bazaar in the Racket Store room, December 1st, where sandwiches, pies, cakes, and fancy work will be offered. You are cordially invited. ad.-22

County Agent Spence left for Lexington Sunday afternoon to attend the County Agents' Conference the 26th, 27th and 28th.

Wear the Star Brand Dress Shoes, the all leather line, with a guarantee behind every pair. George Engle. ad.-21

J. M. Killin, a former citizen of Berea, who has been recently engaged in farming near Winchester, spent the latter part of the week with friends in Berea.

Pure bred Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Price: Goldens, \$5.00; Bens, \$3.50. Phone No. 372, Berea, Route 2, Mrs. Curt Lane. ad.-22

Mrs. John W. Nelson of James town, N. Y., came Thursday for a few days' visit with her daughter, Hildegarde, who is in the Academy Department.

Buy your groceries at George Engle's and get the best at the cheapest price. Quick delivery. phone 119. ad.-21

Mrs. J. B. Cowman, Mrs. Willis G. Craig, Mrs. E. Reid, Misses A. O. Craig, Virginia B. Cecil, and T. L. Young, all of Danville; Mrs. C. C. Brown of Springfield, Ill.; Mrs. Robert Hoffer of Cleveland, O., motored over here last Tuesday and were guests at Boone Tavern.

Fish's Thanksgiving Sale begins Saturday, November 17. Don't fail to come early while we have a big assortment to select from. ad.-22

Little Misses Jean and Annabel Pow entertained a number of their little friends at a birthday party last Thursday afternoon at their home on Chestnut street.

A line of specials at \$2.00 in kid floppy soft hats for girls, in felt, all colors, bargains, every one. ad.-20

Miss Hoffer of Lexington was here last Friday and Saturday.

Listen, if you are going to get a new hat this season you had better get it now at Laura Jones' store. She is having her sale. All kinds of new shapes, styles and colors just in, cheap; every hat is a bargain, bought hats cheap, can make you special prices. Come now before they are picked over. She sells hats. ad.-19

Millinery Sale, November 17 to December 1. Fish's. ad.-22

Clarence Nickell, a Berea graduate of the College class of last year, spent a short time in Berea this week visiting friends. Mr. Nickell is located at Hattiesburg, Miss., and was off on a ten days' leave of absence.

Make our store your store. Good goods at low prices.

ad.-21. George Engle.

Mrs. Benton Fielder returned last week from a visit with relatives in Lexington.

Remember we carry a good assortment of children's hats. We have always looked after the children.

Fish's. ad.-22

Ernest, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Eli Cornelison, was quite ill with pneumonia last week, but is better now.

New Velours in taupe, purple, brown, black, at Laura Jones'. Reduced. ad.-20

Mrs. Jones returned Saturday from a visit with relatives at McKimney.

Buy your Xmas Ribbons during Fish's Sale. Decided reductions. ad.-22

Quite a number of young people from Redhouse were in Berea Sunday for a short visit.

Laura Jones has in 150 new hats and shapes, all colors, this week for her big sale now going on. Come Quick. ad.-20

Messrs. Sam Morgan and Robert Burnett stopped off in Berea over Sunday on their way to Lexington to attend the State Conference of Agricultural Agents which is being held there this week.

Millinery for Thanksgiving. We have prepared some particularly attractive designs for Thanksgiving Millinery. It's the time of the season when you want to change your headwear, and we know we can supply you with something decidedly different and attractive, during our sale. Fish's. ad.-22

Little Miss Barbara Blanton gave a birthday party Monday afternoon at her home on Chestnut street.

WATCH TOWN

Center Street about two weeks ago. Call on Mrs. Benjamin Dean, Center Street and prove ownership. ad.-21

FOR SALE

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, large bone and frame, correct markings. Prices reasonable. Berea phone, 9-1241. Mrs. Luther Todd, Coyle, Ky. Ad.

NOTICE

Call on W. A. Johnson, Deputy Sheriff, and pay your County and State Taxes. The penalty will go on December first. ad.-23

FOR SALE

Good well arranged five room house on Boone Street, within half square of Graded School. Ad.-22. W. T. Pope.

NOTICE TO PILFERERS

You are duly warned that pilfering on Center Street is bound to cease. If you are taken up after this warning you may expect the limit of the law. Berea Civic League.

FARM FOR SALE

55 acres of limestone land, well fenced, watered by springs and ponds. Six room house, barn, crib, and out-buildings. Ideal location two miles west of Berea. Easy terms if sold at once. W. H. JAMES, Berea, Ky. ad.-34.

SERVICES IN MAIN CHAPEL

A series of Sunday night sermons on "The Fireside," in the Main Chapel, has been announced by Dr. George W. Mead with the following topics: December 2nd, "The Strength of Young Men;" December 9th, "The Beauty of Young Women;" December 16th, "The Old Homestead or the Place Where I Was Born."

SHOWER FOR MISS BERTHA OLMSTED

About sixty friends, of our popular Postmistress, called at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Hudson, 1100 West Bottom College, Monday from 3:00 to 5:00 p. m., to show their friendship in a tangible way by a shower of useful articles such as people use who have a home of their own. Her friends are expecting something unusual to happen soon. The presents were very much appreciated by her.

Thanksgiving
COLLEGE CHAPEL10 O'clock—Students Procession 9:45
Citizen's Reserved Seats West Side ChapelRev. Andrew C. Hawley
of New York, Preacher

Praise Meeting at 11 O'clock

ALL BEREA CHURCHES ARE UNITED

Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. was led Sunday evening, November 25, by three members of the Y. M. C. A. Cabinet. Their topic was, "Life Calls." Earl Lockin presented the call of the Y. M. C. A.; Oscar Wilson, the call for mountain workers; and Daniel Draper, the call of the ministry. Each presented their call in a very forceful manner.

POWELL—CORNELISON

A surprise wedding of Miss Suda Powell and Charles Cornelison of Richmond was solemnized Sunday afternoon, November 25, 1917, at the Methodist Church, the Rev. Mr. Chandler officiating.

The happy couple left immediately for a tour of northern cities.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Powell of Richmond. She was a former student of the E. K. S. N. and for several seasons has been millinery sales lady in E. V. Elder's store.

The groom is a well known young man and for several years has been in business in Glyndon Hotel Barber Shop. A host of friends congratulated him and his lovely bride, and wish them a long life full of happiness and joy.

MISS MARIETTA GAY SHOWERED BY FRIENDS

We clip the following from the San Antonio (Texas) Express which relates the facts about the shower Miss Gay received the day prior to her wedding:

"A pretty shower party was given at 103 Washington Street in honor of Miss Marietta Gay. Miss Gay came to San Antonio three years ago from Berea, Ky., and has won many friends. Until recently she was president of the Woman's Club at the Young Women's Christian Association here. The party was a surprise, having been arranged by a few friends who learned she was to be married the next evening. Early Friday evening she had been down town and upon her return found her pretty apartments thronged. Beneath a chandelier hung a large ballroom. Miss Gay pulled the ripping cord and was showered with reminders of esteem. Refreshments were served, the color scheme, decorations, etc., being pink. More than thirty of her friends were present. Saturday evening Miss Gay was wedded to J. L. Bowler, formerly of Cincinnati, but now in business in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Bowler will be at home to friends after December 1."

CRAWFORD ADAMS COMPANY COMING

The College Lyceum is bound to make a hit in College Chapel December 3, 1917, at 7:30 p. m., when it presents the Crawford Adams Company as their third number for this year. There is a reason.

Wherever this company renders a program expressions like these are heard: "They have come and gone; we are theirs." "To say that they made a hit is putting it mildly; their entertainment was a sensation." "Take it all in all, the concert was a huge success." "If committees knew of the real worth of the company, you certainly would have a struggle to get dates enough to go around." "The people are enthusiastically praising them." "They left the best impression with our people of all the companies we have had."

The above are words of commendation from others. What are we going to say about them? Only those who shall avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing them dare say a word either way. You are bound to be there if you want to have anything to say about this splendid company. Don't get the date confused in your mind or the hour or place. ad.-22.

ARE YOU PATRIOTIC?

It is reported that some of our best citizens are completely ignoring the pledge they made when they signed the Hoover Pledge card.

We agree to do without wheat bread one meal every day when we sign the food conservation card. We force starvation upon women and children of France by not staying true to our promise to release one-third of our flour for our Allies. Let us rally to the cause.

Berea Civic League

MISS IVA ANDERSON PASSES AWAY

Miss Iva Anderson of near Silver Creek church after suffering for three weeks in the hospital from a kick by a horse passed away Sunday night, the 25th. The funeral service was conducted at the home by the Rev. Howard Hudson, and burial on Tuesday in the Berea cemetery. She was the third daughter to be called from this home within the past ten months. The mother and loved ones have the sympathy of the entire community.

Miss Anderson has been our faithful correspondent from her neighborhood for a number of years. The Citizen joins in extending sympathy.

EXPRESSION OF GRATITUDE

State Campaign Chairman and Secretary E. W. Hines and C. A. Tevebaugh wish personally and in behalf of the Kentucky War Work Council, as well as our boys in "khaki" to thank all those who have been active in carrying on the campaign of raising Kentucky's share of the \$35,000,000 Y. M. C. A. fund.

They also wish that all interested workers in this campaign to remain as a permanent organization and to be known as the War Work Council of their communities to help in any future similar campaign. Such calls will need to be made perhaps every six or eight months of each year. A complete report by counties will be made early in December.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Hardin Golden, Plaintiff, vs. Ferrill Bratcher, Defendant.

As directed by a judgment entered in the above styled action at the October term, 1917, of the Madison Circuit Court, the undersigned will on

Monday, December 3rd, 1917, (County Court Day),

At or about 1.00 o'clock p. m., sell to the highest and best bidder, in front of the Court House Door in Richmond, Ky., the following property, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to make the sum of \$373.20:

A tract of land on the south side of Berea and Big Hill pike, in Madison County, Ky., adjoining the lands of Martha Golden and Valentine Williams, being the same conveyed to Ferrill Bratcher by deed recorded in Deed Book 84, page 145.

Terms. Credit of six months, the purchaser to execute bond with approved security, bearing six per cent interest from day of sale, and secured by lien retained on the land sold. Bidders should arrange in advance to execute bond as soon as sale is concluded.

J. J. Greenleaf, Master Commissioner

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Sadie Jones, Plaintiff, vs. Henry Lengfeller, &c., Defendants.

By direction of a judgment and order of sale entered in the above-styled action at the October term, 1917, of the Madison Circuit Court, the undersigned will on

Monday, December 3rd, 1917, (County Court Day),

At or about 1.00 o'clock p. m., sell to the highest and best bidder, in front of the Court House Door in

Ready Cash Talks.



ARE you ready for a business opportunity? Suppose that tomorrow you see a chance whereby the investment of \$1,000 would start you on the road to an independent fortune. Have you the thousand? Place your surplus cash in bank. Then when a choice investment offers you are ready for it. There is an old saying that money makes money. It is particularly true today. Security, service and courtesy are our watchwords.

Berea National Bank

Richmond, Ky., the following property, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to make the sum of \$1549.42:

Three tracts of land on the waters of Silver Creek in Madison County, Ky., described as follows: (1) About 30 acres, conveyed to Henry Lengfeller by John Bates and wife by deed recorded in D. B. 62, page 458; (2) About 18 acres, conveyed to Henry Lengfeller by Durrett VanWinkle and wife, by deed recorded in D. B. 68, page 183; (3) About 15 acres, conveyed to Henry Lengfeller by J. T. Burlett and wife, by deed recorded in D. B. 68, page 185.

Terms. Credit of six months, the purchaser to execute bond with approved security, bearing six per cent interest from day of sale, and secured by lien retained on the land sold. Bidders should arrange in advance to execute bond as soon as sale is concluded.

J. J. Greenleaf, Master Commissioner

ATTENTION!

Farmers Near Berea

We wish to announce that THE STANDARD WHEEL CO. will remove their Plant next summer.

If you wish to market your Spoke Timber, now is the time, while prices are good, and you have the chance to market at home.

STANDARD WHEEL CO.

Berea, Ky.

F. L. MOORE'S

Jewelry Store

FOR
First Class Repairing
AND
Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST. BEREA, KY. Phone 345 & 297

M. WIDES

the General Dealer, gives notice that Scrap iron and other Junk have advanced in price. Wanted, 20 Cars or More.

Scrap Iron, Heavy Copper, Light Copper, Heavy Red Brass, Heavy Yellow Brass, Light Brass, Zinc, Lead, Beef Hides, Horse Hides, Pony and Colt Hides, No. 1 Sheep Skins, Rags, No. 1 Rubber, No. 2 Rubber, Auto Casings. Also buy eggs and poultry at highest market prices. Call me before selling. Am paying more than any one else in town. If you can't deliver, I will call for your goods.

FOWLS WANTED!

Chicken Day to Farmers

Will pay 2½c under Cincinnati top quotations on all fowls brought
On Monday Only of Each Week
J. S. GOTT

Berea Kentucky

Farms For Sale

We have six good farms ranging from 40 to 175 acres that can be bought worth the money. Also several nice homes and some good business stands in Berea. If you want to buy or sell see us.

SCRUGGS & GOTT

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

Phone 34 or 36

Berea, Ky.

The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEEA PUBLISHING CO.
(Incorporated)
WM. C. PROST, Editor-in-Chief
C. H. WERTENBERGER, Managing Editor

Subscription Rates
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE
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NEW REGULATIONS OF UNITED STATES POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Parcel Post Tax

Section 456 of the Postal Rules and Regulations has been amended as follows:

Upon every parcel or package transported from one point to another in the United States by parcel post on which the postage amounts to twenty-five cents or more, there shall be paid a tax of one cent for every twenty-five cents or fractional part thereof charged for such transportation to be paid by the consignor.

No such parcel or package shall be transported until the stamp or stamps representing the tax due shall have been affixed thereto.

The tax on fourth class matter referred to in the preceding paragraph is not applicable to parcels on which the postage amounts to less than twenty-five cents.

On a parcel subject to twenty-five cents postage the tax is one cent; on parcels on which the postage amounts from twenty-six to fifty cents the tax is two cents each and so on. Parcels shall not be accepted for mailing unless the required postage and tax are fully prepaid. Special internal revenue stamps shall be used to pay the tax; postage stamps are not valid for this purpose.

Reduced Weight

A new ruling on parcel post packages, dated October 3, reduces the weight that may be sent to the United States Expeditionary Forces in France, from twenty pounds to seven pounds, and that any and all parcels that should be mailed shall be examined by the Postmaster or duly appointed clerks.

War Savings Certificates

United date November 13, 1917, order No. 878, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, for the purposes of this act, and to meet public expenditures authorized by law, such sum or sums as in his judgment may be necessary, and to issue therefor, at such price or prices and upon such terms and conditions as he may determine, war savings certificates of the United States on which interest to maturity may be discounted in advance at such rate or rates and computed in such manner as he prescribes. Each war savings certificate so issued shall be payable at such time, not exceeding five years from the date of its issue, and may be redeemable before maturity upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Not to Exceed \$100.00

The amount of war savings certificates to any one person at any one time shall not exceed \$100, and it shall not be lawful for any one person at any one time to hold war savings certificates to an aggregate amount exceeding \$1000. The Secretary of the Treasury may under such regulations and upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, issue, or cause to be issued, stamps to evidence payments for or on the account of such certificates. Each purchaser of war savings certificate stamps shall be furnished without cost a United States war savings certificate to which such certificate stamps shall be affixed. The certificate is not transferable and has no value unless one or more war savings certificate stamps is affixed thereto.

The name of the address of the owner shall be placed on each war saving certificate by the postmaster at the time it is issued.

War savings certificate stamps shall be sold at the prices and under the terms and conditions shown on the war savings certificate; i. e. during December, 1917 and January, 1918, the price shall be \$1.12 each, and shall be increased 1 cent each month thereafter during the calendar year 1918.

Thrill Stamps

Thrill stamps bearing no interest

shall be sold for 25 cents each. The purchaser of thrill stamps shall be furnished without cost a thrill card to which such stamps shall be affixed. The card itself has no value. The name and address of the purchaser shall be placed on the card by the postmaster at the time of issue. Thrill stamps shall not be cashed, but when 16 thrill stamps, representing a total of \$1.00, are affixed to a thrill card they may, with a cash payment of from 12 to 23 cents, be exchanged for a war savings certificate stamp. War savings certificates may be registered at any postoffice of the first, second, or third class. Unless registered the United States will not be liable for payment if made to a person other than the lawful owner. War savings certificates, if not registered, are payable at any money order post office and on January 1, 1923, at the Treasury Department in Washington, and to the person in whose name registered. They may, however, be paid before that date at the amounts specified in the redemption table printed on the back of the certificate. Upon payment the certificate shall be surrendered and the receipt printed thereon shall be dated and signed by the owner in the presence of the postmaster or his authorized representative.

In case of death or disability a special receipt must be signed on a form which will be provided for that purpose. Postmasters shall require 10 days notice in writing before making payment.

Mail Christmas Parcels Early!

L. C. ADAMS Postmaster.

549,810,000 POUNDS OF SUGAR ARE USED IN BREWING YEARLY

We Are Taking Candy Away From the Children But Not Beer From the Old Man

In 1916 the brewers of the United States used 549,810,000 pounds of sugar.

We have heard that it is an easy thing to take candy from a baby, and now we know it.

The candy makers are being put on a short allowance. The brewers are using all the sugar they choose. Possibly if the candy makers would join the German-American Alliance and enlist the support of the Kaiser, their output would not be limited.

Maybe even the baby would fare a little better if he joined the German-American Alliance. That seems to be the only thing that the government is afraid of.

SOLDIERS SAFELY TRANSPORTED

Troop movement figures to date indicate that the railroads of this country have safely transported approximately 1,500,000 soldiers to training camps and embarkation points since August 1st; 500,000 of these men have made journeys requiring pullman cars. On one of the long hauls 8,000 men were moved from a training camp on the Western Coast to a point on the Eastern Coast, a distance of 3,700, in a little less than a week. The men traveled in sixteen sections, each section comprising twelve tourist cars and two baggage cars.

Martin, Robert, 14th F. A. Reg Infantry, Fort Sill, Okla.
Martin, Carlyle, Fort Lee, Petersburg, Va.

May, Bruce, Q. M. Corps, Co. I, Madison Barracks, N. Y.

May, G. H., Q. M. Div. 87th Aero Squadron, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

McCann, John W., Co. B, 309th Engineers, Camp Taylor, Ky.

McComas, Battle Creek Ambulance Co., Allentown, Pa.

McGuffey, William, U. S. S. Pennsylvania, Postmaster, New York.

McGuire, Benjamin, 9th Inf. Co. M. Syracuse, New York.

McMullin, Samuel, 159th Inf. Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Morgan, Reuben, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Morgan, Rufus, Med. Dept., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.

Moore, Edwin, Hdqrs. Co. 336 Inf. Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Neal, Sidney, Battery A, 12 F. A. Ft. Meyer, Va.

Nickell, Clarence, Hdqrs. Co. 140th Inf. Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Nickell, Ira, Lieut., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Osborne, Jesse Otto, 6th Engineers, Co. D, Washington, D. C.

Parker, Clarence, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Parker, Thomas L., Battery D, Reg. 324, F. A. H., Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O.

Patin, Ralph, Y. M. C. A., Des Moines, Iowa.

Perry, Penn, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Perkins, U. S. S. Jenkins, Postmaster, New York City.

Phelps, Glenn, Ambulance Corps 21, Fort Clark, Texas.

Picklesimer, Parnell, Y. M. C. A., Fort Ord, California.

Porter, Donald, Musician, 149th Inf. Band, Hdqrs. Co. Hattiesburg, Miss.

Reams, Robert, Inf. Co. D, Med. Tr. Camp, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.

Redden, Sergt. E. A., Ft. Omaha, Omaha, Neb.

Reid, Harry B., Aviation Squadron, San Antonio, Texas.

Richardson, William K., Med. Dept., Ft. Sill, Okla.

Rice, Augustus, Battle Creek Ambulance Corps, Allentown, Pa.

Reynolds, Taylor, Battle Creek Ambulance Corps, Allentown, Pa.

Roark, Edward, 37th Inf. Med. Dept., Ft. San Houston, Texas.

Robie, Carroll, Hdqrs. Co. 149th Reg. Band, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Robinson, Charles, Ft. Thomas, Ky.

Robinson, Fred, Hillshire, O. R. R. 2 Forward.

Ritter, Henry A., 10th Co. 159th Depot Brig. 62nd Bn., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Rust, Sidney R., O. R. I. C. Military Branch, Co. 2, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Royse, Felix, Hdqrs. Co. 336th Inf. Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Sapp, Claud, U. S. Naval Tr. Camp, Portland, N. H.

Sandlin, Floyd, U. S. S. Nevada, Postmaster, New York City.

Sharpe, Dewey F., 22nd U. S. Aero Squadron, Fort Worth, Texas.

Settle, Mark, First Machine Co., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.

Simpson, Green, Dowitt, Ky. Forward.

Shorte, Sergt. D. C., Co. K, 3rd Ohio Inf., Cincinnati, O.

Smith, Frederic L., 324 Field Hospital, Barracks A, 3, Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.

Smith, J. W., U. S. Ambulance Co. 22, Dix Camp, Trenton, N. J.

Spink, Corp. Paul, 1st Co. Military Police, Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.

St. Clair, Ray D., 55 Inf. Military Branch, Y. M. C. A. No. 29, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Tate, J. Earl, Camp Sevier, Army Y. M. C. A. Sevier Branch, Greenville, S. C.

Teague, Selden, Eng. Corps, El Paso, Texas.

Templeton, R. H., Y. M. C. A., Fort Ord, California.

Teavis, Vaud A., Ft. Riley, Kans., care of M. O. T. C.

Trosper, Raleigh, 108 Co. 27 P. T. Bn. 5th Reg. Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Wells, E. J., U. S. S. Kearney, Postmaster, New York City.

Wiley, Robert, U. S. S. Hartford, Postmaster, New York City.

Wiley, Lewis A., U. S. S. Hartford, Postmaster, New York City.

Wiseman, Earl, "Somewhere in France."

Wolfe, DeWitt, Signal Corps, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Young, C. Harvey, Fruitland, New Mexico, Forward.

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM

OWEN McKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

AMERICAN RED CROSS NEWS

The entire present generation in Poland is facing immediate starvation. The Red Cross has been asked to furnish relief by sending food as was done in Belgium. A donation is being made with the idea of extending some immediate relief.

On Christmas Eve local Red Cross Chapters will strive to have a candle lighted behind the flag in each Red Cross home, and thus give expression to the universal character of the Red Cross. It also is planned to have church bells chime at half-hour intervals on Christmas Eve so as to lend impressiveness to the Red Cross Christmas ceremony. It is proposed also to have groups of Red Cross workers in every community march through different neighborhoods, singing carols, as a fitting climax of the membership drive.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Do you think you are doing your part in the way of road improvements in order that your children and your neighbors' children can attend school?

If you would keep your sons and daughters at home under the care and instruction of their mother, build a good road to town and they will be satisfied to live on the farm.

A farm on a bad road in winter time is like a jail.

Figure for yourself how much a good road to market will save you in dollars and cents.

Why don't you take more interest in the roads, they are your property?

Compare the roads in your county with those in the adjoining counties—don't try to equal—excel.

You can't do the same amount of road work with a dollar that you could last year because everything costs more, yet you want more roads built now than you did a year ago. What is the remedy? Vote the 20% road tax.

You are proud of Kentucky, yet you are letting other states eclipse her in building and maintaining roads. Wake up!

Mr. Taxpayer, listen to the engineer's advice, he is your servant and is endeavoring to see your money wisely invested.

Whenever a competent man is in charge of the roads of a county you will get results. Whenever an incompetent is in charge you can't see what has been done with the funds.

Don't get the idea that you know everything about roads, recognized authorities on the subject admit they do not know.

Build roads to accommodate the traffic.

Extend Helping Hand.

Many of the world's failures would have been successful, if, in their struggle for success, some one had reached out a helping hand. There is no such thing as a free lunch. There is no such thing as a free woman. There is no such thing as a free man. There is no such thing as a free country. There is no such thing as a free world.

Philadelphia Had First Magazine.

The city that gave birth to the magazine is not the city from which now come the greater number of our standard and popular periodicals, Philadelphia, not New York, was the first literary center of the New World; for although Boston produced the first newspaper, in the fourth year of the eighteenth century, Penn's city was next, and in the magazine field it was first.

Virginia's View.

Virginia, need fear, is extremely fond of peanuts. She has an ambition to eat a sackful of them. Her mother told her it would kill her to eat so many. The other day Virginia's grandfather asked her what she would do if he should die. Virginia was very thoughtful for a moment and then said tearfully, "I'd eat a sack of peanuts and die, too."

ATTENTION! YOUNG MAN, YOUNG WOMAN

(Continued from Page One)

add from one hundred to one thousand dollars a year to his income.

The second great course that I wish to make mention of is the new Nursing Course. The aim of this course is to train girls for practical work in their home communities. The course extends over a period of 18 months, including two months vacation.

The work is taken in our new and splendidly equipped hospital and is a combination of practice and theory. This combination will prepare these young women to co-operate with the physician in their neighborhoods and do the type of nursing which is needed.

At the end of the eighteen-month term the young woman who has completed the work and passed the examination will receive a diploma certifying that she is qualified to be a practical nurse.

Both the above courses begin with the Winter Term, January 2, 1918.

NATIONAL CALL TO PRAYER ISSUED BY WAR-TIME COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES

The General War-Time Commission of the Churches, which represents the United Protestant forces of America, has issued a call to prayer upon the request of the War Service Commissions of the various denominations, "suggesting that Thanksgiving Day be devoted to our customary Thanksgiving, Friday to penitence and humiliation, Saturday to supplication, Sunday to intercession."

The call, which is signed by Dr. Robert E. Speer, Chairman, by Bishop William Lawrence, Vice-Chairman, and by Dr. Frank Mason North, President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, states:

"Our generation confronts the gravest and most solemn issues. Twice our fathers faced such issues, at the beginning of the nation and in the tragedy of the Civil War. And now our time of supreme need and trial has come. How can we meet it except in guidance and strength of God? By our own necessities and by the distress and calamity of mankind we are summoned to prayer. In the name of the Churches we voice this summons to all our people.

"We ask that in our places of worship and in the secret prayers of our hearts, these days be solemnly observed that the nation may seek after God and find Him. And we suggest that not only during these four days should all the Christian people of our land join this united prayer and supplication, but also that in our homes and as far as possible in our churches, there should be daily intercession that we may both know and do God's righteous will, that wrong may be overthrown among the peoples and in the hearts of men and that the prayer of the whole creation may be heard, 'Thy Kingdom Come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven.'"

Artificial Limbs Long Known.

Artificial legs and arms were, it is believed, used in Egypt as early as 700 B. C. They were made by the priests, who were the physicians of that early time.

Explains Corn's Fruitfulness.

Many plant students are led to wonder how ears of corn become so well potentiated that no vermines occur among the kernels, for the husks are so far above the silks and winds blow freely throughout the fields. But close observation has shown that there are 7,000 pollen grains to every ovule, and only one is necessary.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from Page One)

verdict was returned at 1:30.

The case has attracted intense interest throughout that section of Kentucky, where both Hubbard and Baughman were widely known, and during the progress of the trial business in Stanford was practically suspended. There was an enormous crowd in the courtroom in the closing hours of the trial and when the verdict was returned.

Self-defense was claimed by Hubbard, who asserted that Baughman was advancing on him with a knife when he shot him.

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

\$1,500 LOST

More than \$1,500 worth of hogs have died in the last month at Wildie, Rockcastle County. Dr. O. S. Chrysler and County Agent Spence spent four days at Wildie last week vaccinating hogs against cholera. They gave serum or serum and virus. The serum treatment is good for something like two months. The serum and virus, or double treatment, makes hogs immune for life. The sows with this treatment, are worth more for breeding purposes than untreated sows.

Some people do not believe that it's cholera killing the hogs at Wildie. There was a meeting held on Wednesday night at the church house with more than forty farmers in attendance, in which Dr. Crisler made plain the causes, symptoms, treatment and handling of hog cholera. This meeting and the four days' work by Doctor Crisler and County Agent Spence will certainly put the cholera on the retreat if all farmers take hold and follow examples and directions.

The County Agent went before the Fiscal Court, Mt. Vernon and reported the condition of hogs and losses by cholera and asked each member of the Court to take up the matter in his district in helping to eradicate this disease.

Kentucky Statute, Sec. 63, clause 1 will give the law concerning diseased animals.

NO TIME FOR HOG CHOLERA

Burning sixteen-dollar hogs that have died of cholera is no pleasant duty. The nation, moreover, cannot afford the food loss involved. During the year ending March 31, last, hog cholera caused losses in this country of more than thirty-two million dollars.

Every hog raiser can aid in preventing so great a loss from cholera recurring this year. Keep the hogs healthy. Clean pens, clean water and right feeding increase the hog's resistance to disease.

Effective control of hog cholera requires more than individual effort. It requires neighborhood co-operation. When cholera appears in a vicinity, all hogs on neighboring farms should be promptly treated with serum or serum and virus.

Quarantine of the premises where there is cholera or where herds have been double-treated should be enforced for a reasonable time. Hogs dying from cholera should also be quickly burned or buried, and a thorough disinfection made of the yards and pens before the quarantine is removed.

SANITATION IN THE CONTROL OF HOG CHOLERA

Hog cholera is a highly infectious and contagious disease. It should be handled and dealt with like any other contagious disease. It is carried from farm to farm by running water, by dogs and birds and on the shoes of man. Farmers and hog raisers can do a great deal to control and eradicate this disease on their own premises by the observance of scrupulous cleanliness in the care of hogs and by the adoption of simple sanitary measures and by good hog-farm management.

Cooperate with your neighbors and with the Experiment Station in their efforts to control hog cholera by the observance of the following simple sanitary measures:

Burn the carcasses of all dead hogs.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Flour, Hay and Grain.
Flour—winter patents \$10.70; winter fancy \$10.20, do family \$9.70, do extras \$8.70, low grade \$8.20.
Corn—Quotations on old: No. 1 \$1.85@1.95, No. 1 yellow \$1.85@1.95, No. 1 mixed \$1.85@1.95. Quotations on new: White ear \$1.30, 10, yellow ear \$1.25@1.35, mixed ear 1.20@1.30.
Hay—No. 1 timothy \$30, No. 2 \$29.25 @29.75, No. 3 \$28.50@29, No. 1 clover mixed \$29@29.50, No. 2 \$28.75@29, 1 clover \$29@29.50, No. 2 \$28.75@29.
Oats—No. 2 white 74 1/2@75c, stand ard white 74@74 1/2c, No. 2 mixed 72 1/2@73c.

Butter, Poultry and Eggs.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 47c, centralized creamery extras 44 1/2c, firsts 42 1/2c, seconds 40 1/2c.
Eggs—Prime firsts 49c, firsts 48c, ordinary firsts 39c, seconds 37c.
Live Poultry—Broilers, under 2 lbs 22c; fryers, 3 lbs and over, 20c; roast ing chickens, 4 lbs and over, 21c; fowls, 5 lbs and over, 20c; 3 1/2 lbs and over, 18c; under 3 1/2 lbs, 15c; roosters, 15c.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$9@13.25; butcher steers, extra \$10.50@11.50; good to choice \$9.50@10.25; common to fair \$8@8.50; heifers, extra \$9@10; good to choice \$8@8.75.
Bulls—Bologna \$7@8.25, fat bulls \$8.35@9.
Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$17.40@17.50; good to choice packers and butchers \$17.40, medium and mixed \$17.25@17.40, stage \$13.50@15.75, common to choice heavy fat sows \$14@14.75, light shippers \$14.75@17.25.

Isolate and quarantine all sick hogs and all new stock until they show freedom from disease.

Any hog off feed should be quarantined and watched.

Clean and disinfect your hog houses.

Scatter freshly slaked lime about hog houses and hog lots once a week. Hake up the dung and spent lime and use it to fertilize your fields. Lime is one of the cheapest disinfectants and one of the best fertilizers.

Provide clean, dry quarters for your hogs. A good hog house does not cost much.

Do not pasture your hogs by a running stream. Hog cholera is carried for miles by running water.

Give your hogs a vermifuge to remove worms. A good vermifuge consists of

Santonin 2 1/2 grains
Aroea nut 1 drachm
Calomel 2 grains
Sodium bicarbonate 2 drachms

This preparation can be obtained from any pharmacist. Another good vermifuge is a pint of turpentine to a barrel of slop. Starve all animals forty-eight hours before giving the vermifuge.

For lice use any of the coal tar dips or spray your hogs with an emulsion of crude oil or kerosene.

Feed properly balanced rations. Avoid all patent medicines. These are worthless remedies for hog cholera.

Do not visit farms on which there is hog cholera, and do not allow strangers in your hog lots. Man is responsible for 25% of the outbreaks of this disease.

Keep birds and dogs away from your hog lots.

Do away with filthy hog wallows. To provide pure stock water, put a barrel of lime or five pounds of copperas in the pond.

If you need hog cholera serum, or if you feel in need of further advice regarding the care of hogs, address

ROBERT F. SPENCE, Agent,
Berea, Ky.

County Agent Spence has worked out the following form for the purpose of organizing against hog cholera. Every farmer should be willing to sign this agreement, especially at this time when hogs are so scarce and people to be fed in order to win this war.

Every community should have such an organization. Sign the agreement below, clip and send to Robert F. Spence, Berea, Ky.

ANTI-HOG CHOLERA CLUB

I hereby agree to co-operate with my neighbors to aid in controlling and eradicating hog cholera in this community by observing the following principles:

Burn or bury at least four feet deep and cover with lime, all dead hogs.

Quarantine all sick hogs and shut them up so that birds, dogs and people cannot get to them.

Notify my neighbors when I have cholera on my premises. Clean up and disinfect my hog houses, barn sheds, stalls and hog lots.

Keep my hogs in a sanitary condition, free from lice and worms.

Signed _____

Date _____

Cap and Slippers to Match



Just the newest things in breakfast cape are of Chinese inspiration and among them appears the cap with maline crown and wired lace frill for a brim that is shown in the picture. Narrow bands of ribbon, joined in a rosette on the top of the head, support the lace frill and a narrow gold braid at the head of the frill adds a rich touch to this bit of finery.

The bedroom slipper in the hand of the fair wearer of the cap is made of satin ribbon sewed to a soft sole and gathered about the top. It is held on by a narrow band of flat elastic, covered with shirred ribbon.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. To the regular price of board as advertised in the catalog will be added this year, for young ladies, ten cents a week, and for young men, twenty cents.

This adds \$3.60 to the year's expenses for girls, and \$7.20 for boys but still leaves the cost half that at other schools and "cheaper than staying at home."

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	WINTER TERM		
	EXPENSES FOR BOYS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
FOUNDAION SCHOOLS			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board, 6 weeks	10.20	10.20	10.20
Amount due Jan. 2, 1918	21.20	23.40	24.40
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 13	10.20	10.20	10.20
Total for Term	\$31.40	\$33.60	\$34.60
EXPENSES FOR GIRLS			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board, 6 weeks	9.60	9.60	9.60
Amount due Jan. 2, 1918	20.60	22.80	23.80
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 13	9.60	9.60	9.60
Total for Term	\$30.20	\$32.40	\$33.40

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog. Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

POTATO QUEEN HARVESTING HER CROP



Mrs. J. B. Williams of Fort Fairfield, known as the "Potato Queen" of Aroostook, Me., harvesting her first war crop of potatoes. Mrs. Williams handles 20,000 barrels of spuds a year, personally supervising the planting, harvesting and selling of her crop.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Dizney, Director of Home Science

SAVE THE WOOL

The most important of all animal fibers is wool, which is a variety of hair. We usually think that all wool is gotten from the sheep, which most of it is, but some is gotten from the Angora goat, camel, and alpaca. The sheep, however, is the one animal that we depend mostly upon for our wool supply.

Our western states—Idaho, Wyoming, Oregon, and Montana—raise millions of sheep but nowhere near enough to supply our country with the necessary amount of wool needed. We have always been able to get a great deal from Australia, England, South America, and South Africa. Now as this great world war is on, it will be very difficult to get very much from these other countries, and the result will be a scarcity of wool. Not only for this reason but because a great many of the sheep in this country are being killed for food. In another year, there will be a large decrease in the size of our sheep flocks and the result will be a greater decrease in the amount of wool produced.

Every little that we can do to prevent the destruction of our western sheep flocks will be our duty to do. The easiest way is to refuse to buy mutton regardless of our desires. If there is no demand for the meat then the butcher is not going to handle it, hence our sheep may live.

One of the greatest needs of "Our Boys in Uniform" is to have sufficient clothes to keep them warm and to prevent sickness among them. If they are to serve their country best these two things—warmth and health along with food are very essential. The clothing best for them is wool, as it is a poor conductor of heat. If these young men are cheerfully giving their service and a good many their lives for their country, is it not a little for us to do, to do all we can to make them comfortable?

One of these little things would be not to buy wool yarn or the wool needed for the soldiers' uniforms. It is much easier for us here in comfortable homes to do without these things than it is for "The Man in Uniform."

There are three ways in which we might do this: First, by cleaning and pressing our old woolen clothes and wear them again; Second, by remodeling old garments so that they are again serviceable; and Third, by substituting other materials, such as silk, velvet, velveteen, and woolen mixture materials for the wool.

All these things can be done with very little or no sacrifice on our part, and will aid greatly to the production of our soldiers' life and comfort.

Let us women who have brother sweethearts, or sons in this great struggle do our part as thoughtful, useful women to promote that which no man can do.

About Prayer

"We need to 'watch unto prayer.' Watching unto prayer implies that we are storing up matter for our prayers; so watching our steps, and words, and thoughts, so taking account of our hours as they pass, so marking the defects and failures of our common life, as to know what to pray about, and what to pray for, and what to pray against, when the time comes."

J. Hampden Gurney.

"Is it not true that most people fail much in prayer because they will not take the trouble to prepare for prayer? With a written list of the subjects we select for our prayers, a few collects or prayers from books of devotion carefully selected and marked, and a fixed time allotted to our prayers, we shall find we can do much better than we generally do now."

Bishop Walsham How.

"Prayer is surely not asking God to love people and do them good because we love them better than He does; but offering ourselves as sacrifices to Him, that He may fill us with His love, and send us on His errands."

F. D. Maurice.

"Our prayers must centre, not in self, but in God. When we look for sensations of fervour, and peace, and joy in prayer, we are seeking self, not God."

"It is necessary that we should pray; it is not necessary that we should feel happy in praying."

Bishop Walsham How.

"Let it make no difference to thee whether thou art cold or warm, if thou art doing thy duty."

Marcus Aurelius.

"Lord, what a change within us one short hour Spent in Thy presence will prevail to make. What heavy burdens from our bosom take, What parched grounds refresh as with a shower! We kneel, and all around us seem to lower; We rise, and all the distant and the near, Stands forth in sunny outline brave and clear; We kneel—how weak! We rise—how full of power! Why therefore should we do ourselves this wrong, Or others—that we are not always strong. That we are ever overborne with care, That we should ever weak or thoughtless be, Anxious or troubled, when with us in prayer, And joy, and strength, and courage are with Thee?"

Trench.

"Prayer is not only—perhaps in some of the holiest souls is not even chiefly—a petition for something that we want and do not possess. In the larger sense of the word, as the spiritual language of the soul, prayer is intercourse with God, often seeking no end beyond the pleasure of such intercourse. It is praise. . . . When we seek the company of our friends . . . it is a pleasure to be with them, to be talking to them at all about anything; to be in possession of their sympathies and to be showing our delight at it; to be assuring them of their place in our hearts and thoughts. So it is with the soul, when dealing with the Friend of friends—with God."

Canon Liddon.

"No soul can preserve the bloom and delicacy of its existence without lonely musing and silent prayer; and the greatness of this necessity is in proportion to the greatness of the soul."

Archdeacon Farrar.

Common Sense Legal Decision.

A recent English decision holds that in view of the known propensity of young, unbroken colts when started to rush about and to kick, it is negligence to conduct such a colt along the high way at night by leading a mare while it was accustomed to follow, without securing it in any way, so as to render its owner liable where the colt, helm startled by the light on a bicycle coming from the opposite direction, suddenly ran across the road and collided with and injured the cyclist.

RICHMOND MARKETS

The opening day of the Madison Circuit Court, Monday, the first, was a record breaker at the Stock Yard. 3,500 cattle found ready sale; only 17 left the market unsold. 250 hogs sold readily at 15 cents.

Death to Meths.

If moths get into the closet, saturate a cloth ten or twelve inches square with formaldehyde; hang cloth in the closet and close up tightly for twelve hours. The same plan may be used in chests, trunks or boxes, where clothing is stored. The fumes will kill moths as well as their eggs; also germs of any kind. No odor is left in the clothing.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson 10.—Fourth Quarter, for
December 9, 1917.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES

Text of the Lesson, Neh. 8:1-12.
Memory Verses, 2, 3.—Golden Text,
Ps. 119:105.—Commentary Prepared
by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

The wall being finished, the doors set up, porters, singers and Levites appointed, Nehemiah gave to his brother Hanani and to Hananiah, the ruler of the palace, charge over Jerusalem, for they were faithful men and feared God (7:1, 2). These men did not find their position an easy one, but such men would find it more difficult to rule in righteousness in any city on earth today, for, while iniquity has always abounded, our Lord Jesus taught that when he shall come in glory at the end of this age it shall be as it was in the days of Noah and Lot (Luke 21:26-36). From chapter 7:96, 67, it would seem that about 50,000 had now returned from captivity, and from 7:7, I conclude that meant the total of the three companies who returned with Zerubbabel, with Ezra and with Nehemiah, for as they were taken captive in three different times, they returned at three different times. If we are right in believing that 1914 began at the end of the centuries, there may be two or three great events as they finally close, but probably all within a comparatively few years.

Our lesson chapter tells of the people gathered to hear the book of the law of Moses, the law of God, read to them by Ezra, the scribe, probably with assistance from others either in reading or explaining or both. It was a full week's Bible conference at which the book of the law of the Lord their God was read to them one-fourth part of each day, and another fourth part they confessed and worshipped the Lord their God (9:3). The book of the law is the heart of the lesson, and it is mentioned eight times in chapter 8 and 9:1-3. There is nothing on earth to be compared to the word of God, and, while they had only a part of what we call the Bible, we have the complete book, and the wonder is that we can find time for anything else, for there alone can we learn to know God and his eternal purpose in Christ. It is interesting to note that it was before the water gate that the people gathered to drink the living water of the Word of Life (8:1, 3, 10), for water represents the word (Eph. 5:26; Ps. 119:9).

We noticed in a previous lesson that the sheep gate at which the building of the wall began and ended suggested the great sacrifice apart from which nothing is ever truly begun. Lesson verse 8 is to me an epitome of all that is comprehended in good reading. "They read in the book in the law of God distinctly and gave the sense and caused them to understand the reading." Whether it be reading or singing, it ought to be according to this. Paul speaks of uttering words easy to be understood and says, "I had rather speak five words with my understanding, than ten thousand words in an unknown tongue" (1 Cor. 14:9, 10). The effect upon the people as they heard the word of God is beautifully set forth in verses 10, 12. They had great mirth because they understood the words that were declared unto them, and they went their way to eat and drink and send portions to others not so fortunate. The portions were food for their bodies as a result of their joy in the Lord, which was their strength.

For full thirty years (June, 1916) I have seen real joy in people's hearts in my own congregation and in the Bible classes because of the simple exposition of the whole word of God, taken literally, except when plainly a figure of speech, and in twenty-seven years and five months of that time I have received from grateful hearts without any solicitation over \$850,000 to help give portions of living bread and water to multitudes who otherwise might not have heard it. I tell them that if their joy in the Lord does not make them long to have others receive the same they are not as glad as they might be. These people had very great gladness (verses 12, 17), and their service was the result. Another result was that they kept the feast of tabernacles as it had not been kept since the days of Joshua, the son of Nun. They also confessed their sins and separated themselves from the ungodly (8:17; 9:1, 2). God made them rejoice with great joy, so that the joy of Jerusalem was heard afar off (12:43).

So it shall be to the ends of the earth when the Lord shall have finally comforted Jerusalem (Isa. 65:10; 61:1; 62:9, 10). So should it be now on the part of all true believers that whoever will may receive a portion and help complete the church, that the marriage of the Lamb may come. We do not understand the word of God as we should unless we are sure that by the precious blood of Christ we have eternal redemption and can never perish; that at his coming for his church we shall be like him even as to our bodies; that between now and then he has our service all appointed for us, and we have only to walk with him in the good works which he has prepared (Eph. 1:3, 7; John 10:28; 1 John 3:1, 2; Phil. 3:20, 21; Eph. 2:10).

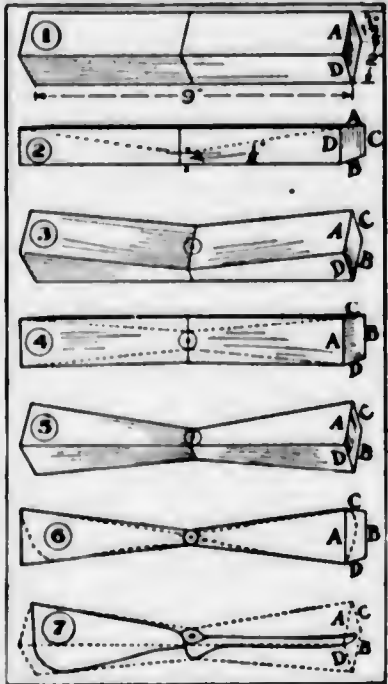
If tempted to ask ourselves, What can I one person, do? think of the boy whose loaves fed thousands.

HANDICRAFT
FOR BOYSBy A. NEELY HALL.
Author of "The Handy Boy," "The Boy
Craftsman," "Handicraft for Handy
Boys," etc.

(Copyright, by A. Neely Hall.)

MODEL AEROPLANE PROPELLERS
AND A MOTOR WINDER.

A pair of propellers must be of identical size, but opposites—right-hand and left-hand; that is, the upper end of the right-hand propeller must be shaped to turn to the right, and that of the left-hand propeller to turn to the left, when viewing the mounted pair from the rear of the model. After preparing one propeller in the manner described below, make the



second one with blades turned in the opposite direction.

Figures 1 to 7 show the seven steps in preparing a propeller. Let the "Figure" numbers also represent the "Step" numbers. First of all prepare a propeller "blank" of the dimensions shown in Step 1. This block should be of straight-grained white pine, and be planed up straight and true on all sides.

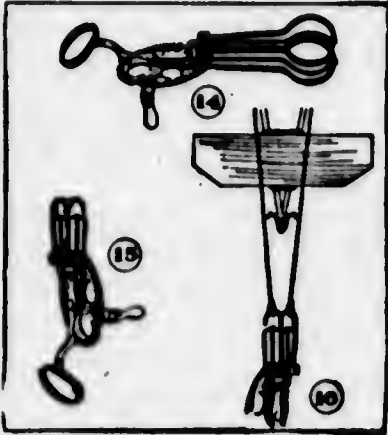
Draw a line around the four faces of the block at the exact center of its length. Then on faces C and D,



lay off a distance of one-half inch on the center-line, measuring from the edge of face B, to provide for the thickness of the propeller-hub (Step 2), and from the point representing the end of this measurement draw diagonal lines to the upper left and upper right-hand corners (Step 2). Then with a saw cut away the portions above these lines, as shown in Step 3. Mark out the one-half-inch hub upon faces A and B of the block, and bore a small hole through the center for the propeller-shaft to run through (Step 3). Then draw diagonal lines from the ends of the hub center-line to all four corners (Step 4), and saw away the wood above and below these lines (Step 5).

Step 6 consists in laying out the form of the propeller blade upon all four sides and ends of the block, and Step 7 is the final cutting and shaping of the blades.

After finishing the cutting, place the propeller at its center upon the edge



of your knife, and if it does not balance perfectly cut away enough of the heavy end until it does. Smooth up the surface with emery-paper, then rebalance them.

The rubber-strap motors are wound 1,000 turns or more, for a light. The pair must be wound an equal number of lines. To simplify this winding, boys take a Dover egg-beater (Fig. 14), and cut off the ends of the wire loops, and the central pivot wires on which the loops turn. Then they bend the cut-off ends of the loops into hooks, punch the loop ends for the pivot wire ends to stick through (Fig. 15), and rivet these to keep the hooks in position. Figure 16 shows how the bow ends of the rubber-strap motors are removed from the framework, and slipped on to the winder hooks, for winding.

Way of
SufferingBy REV. DR. E. P. WEST
Baptist Pastor
Houston, Texas

"And as he passed by, he saw a man blind from his birth. And his disciples asked him, saying, Rabbi, who sinned, this man or his parents, that he should be born blind? Jesus answered: Neither did this man sin, nor his parents; but that the works of God should be made manifest in him."—John 9:1-3.

The supreme doctrine of Christianity is undoubtedly the infinite love and divine compassion of God as revealed in his dear Son. Now, Christian thinkers feel the painfulness of pain and recognize the seeming contradiction to universal benevolence in human suffering, quite as frankly and poignantly as the most cynical skeptic. Moreover, the Christian faces the problems involved with knowledge and candor, admitting the mystery, acknowledging the absence of dogmatic answers to the questions raised by suffering, and yet urging an interpretation as scientific, philosophical and satisfying as unbelief has ever displayed.

Since God is the divine father, the sufferings of his children are not to be regarded as penal. All the guilt and penalty of sin was laid upon Jesus and he put them away forever. We may talk about chastisement, or correction, for our father deals with us as with sons; or we may speak of reaping the results of mistakes and sins dropped as seeds in life's furrow in former years; or we may have to bear the consequences of the sins of others, but do not talk of God punishing his children. If God should punish us for our sins, it would seem that the sufferings of Christ were incomplete and the healing of his stripes inadequate for our peace.

God Revealed Through Pain.

The inmost, utmost things of God are revealed through pain. Affliction is the breath of the finer spirit of life. How does God manifest his finest work in patience? He takes a young life, full of hope and promise, and shuts it in a small room to linger through a long battle with ravaging disease, and makes that room a shrine where earth's sorrowing hearts find consolation through a great, rich, joyous, uncomplaining, transfigured life of holy character. How does God manifest his works of human tenderness? He breathes the dream of parenthood into two hearts that beat as one. The child comes to gladden all their days, but alas, she goes—and leaves grief's fiery footprints behind. Then the Crittenden rescue homes spring up to girdle the earth with the glory of human compassion. How does God manifest his great work in service? He draws the curtain and reveals the sorrowfulness of sin and the blight of ignorance, crushing out the higher capabilities of a human race, to the eyes of a passionate Scotsman. David Livingstone lives, loves and suffers in Africa—but his grave becomes the cornerstone upon which rests the temple of hope for a benighted people. How does God manifest his august work of sacrifice? He lifts a cross on a lonely hill and heaven and earth stand still in awe and reverence, while his dear Son climbs its summit and pours out his life as an offering for peace. And who doubts that in this awful present hour God is pointing America to the cross of sacrifice? We must learn to bear the national cross before we are worthy to wear the crown of national honor. Unthinkable is the sacrifice we are called upon to make now in the world-struggle for justice, equality, liberty and peace, but the making of such sacrifice marks our people as worthy of the trust of power that God has given us. Through the darkness of terrible affliction we are sure to pass, but the jubilee of triumph shall finally be our song.

My friends, God is not interested in giving us easy and comfortable lives, individually or nationally. He is concerned to make us large and comprehensive souls. Affliction is heaven's challenge to us to try the resources of our spirit, even while we give God his chance to manifest finer works than are seen in the stately firmament or the marvels of mountains. Draw not back, therefore, from the darkness, for—The dark hath many dear avails; The dark distills divinest dews; The dark is rich with nightingales; With dreams, and with the heavenly music.

An Extract From a Charge.

May the blessing of God be upon you in a form of grace which shall make you always a pastor indeed—"a good shepherd that feedeth the flock," a "good shepherd that giveth his life for the sheep," that thinks, studies, meditates, watches, prays, loves, lives, is ready to die for God, for Christ, and for the souls of men. I beseech you therefore by the mercies of God, I beseech you by the name and blood of him that died for us, that you love your people with a pure heart fervently. I beseech you by the love of Christ that you seek that which is lost, bring back that which is gone astray, bind up that which is broken, and strengthen that which is sick, and pray for them always, without ceasing, before the throne of God.—Rev. J. C. Huske.

Need of the Infinite.

We try to get inspiration out of things which can never inspire. We need the Infinite. We try to satisfy ourselves by heaping up the finite.—Susan E. Blow.

VIVID DESCRIPTION
OF FIRST-AID WORK
BY RED CROSS MENAn American Pictures Scenes in
Subway Dressing Station
Near Trenches.

SURGEONS LABOR ENDLESSLY

Captain, Priest, Private and German
Lad, All Dying, Get Tender Care
From Overworked Hospital
And Ambulance Aids.

The work of the Red Cross surgeons and stretcher bearers at the front in France was never more vividly illustrated than in a recent letter forwarded to America. It was written by Philip O. Mills to Mr. Elliot Norton, head of the Volunteer Motor Ambulance corps which Mr. Mills was serving. The communication was private, but was made public because of the clearness with which it sets forth the scenes amid which the surgeons and ambulance workers labor, day after day. The text follows:

"Tonight I am sitting in a small underground cellar of a public building, acting as a sort of timekeeper for the cars (ambulances) going up to our

with stone steps leading down to it; two compartments off to one side, lined with wire bins, where our reserve men and a few French brancardiers (stretcher bearers) are lying on their stained stretchers, some snoring; beyond, a door that leads to a little sick ward—the most pathetic little room I have ever seen—with four beds of different sizes and kinds on one side, and six on the other, taken, evidently, from the ruined houses near by; and one tired infirmier (hospital attendant) to tend and soothe the wounded and dying.

"In the bed nearest the door a French priest, shot through the lungs, with pneumonia setting in, his black beard pointing straight up, whispering for water.

"Next to him a little German lad, hardly nineteen, and small, with about six hours to live, calling—sometimes screaming—for his mother, and then for water.

"Next to him a French captain of infantry, his arm off at the shoulder and his head wounded—weak, dying, but smiling.

"And next to him a tirailleur (infantryman) in delirium calling on his colonel to charge the Germans.

"The infirmier is going from one to the other, soothing and waiting on each in turn. He asks me what the German is saying, and I tell him he is calling for his mother.

"Ah, this is a sad war!" he says, as he goes over to hold the poor lad's hand.

"A brancardier comes in with a message: A blessé (a wounded man) at

is back. The brancardiers go out. They come in again bearing the wounded man on a stretcher and place it on the floor. One of them, who is a priest, leans over him and asks his name, and his town. On answer to the question what his wife's name is, he whispers 'Alice,' while on the other side another brancardier is sitting the clothes from his body—and I shiver with the pity of it at the sight I see.

"The surgeon comes out of his little operating room. Weary with the night's tragic work—after so many, many other tragic nights—he douses his head in a bucket of water. He turns to the wounded man, gently feels his nose, lifts up his closed eyelids, and at his nod the stretcher is again lifted and the wounded man is carried into the operating room, and soon after into the little room of sorrows.

"In answer to my eager question, the surgeon shakes his head.

"Not a chance."

"A brancardier and I gather the soldier's belongings from his clothes to be sent to his wife, but even we have to stop for a few minutes after we see the photograph of his wife and their two little children.

"An hour later, as our night's work is slackening up and several cars have driven up and been unloaded, the infirmier comes in from the little room and says something to the brancardiers. Two of them get a stretcher, and in a moment the 'blessé' from Belleville comes past us with a sheet over him. They lay him down at the other end of the room and another brancardier begins rolling and tying him in hurlup for burial. As I look he changes to a shapeless log. Then, out to the dead wagon with it.

"Soon after, I go into the little ward again to see how the others are coming through the night, and am glad to see them all quieted down. Even the little German seems in less pain, though his breathing still shakes the heavy bed he lies on.

"Through a chink I see that day is beginning to break, and I hear the chief's car coming in from the snp, and know that the night's work is over."

This is not a sketch from the imagination of a novelist—it is the actual

occurrences of a night behind the front where the French, the Belgians, the British—and soon the Americans—hold at bay the German invader. This is the nightly work of the men who cure for the wounded.

Not Wearing Well.

She went and married a gilded youth. Of course she's wiser now, forsooth. She hears the folks who know him scold And sees the gliding wearing off.

His Reply.

"Are you sure that you will be happy with me all your life?" she asked him.

"No," he replied. "But you are the only girl I've ever seen with whom I'd be willing to take the chance of being unhappy with."—Detroit Free Press.

A Mystery.

"I don't see why this walter doesn't give me better service," complained the stinky man.

"That is rather strange."

"Yes, I've never been in her before. Therefore, how could he know that I don't intend to tip him?"



Red Cross surgeons and orderlies give first aid to wounded in little underground dressing stations in the front-line trenches. War records show that as many Red Cross men are killed by enemy fire as regular soldiers in the trenches. Red Cross field service is not a pastime.

most dangerous post, and handling the reserve care for wounded in the town itself. The whole world is passing here—French, Americans; living, wounded and dying.

"A long, heavily arched corridor,

"One of the
Famous
Five"

Help the Railroads
Help the Merchants

—by using your car, passenger or commercial, more and more to help relieve the pressure on the nation's railroads, —for the railroads are strained to the limit today to move man and merchandise.

The one way to keep your automobile ready for your service day and night is to be sure that you have dependable tires.

United States 'Ucco' Tread is not only the dependable, efficient, always-ready tire,

—it is the tire of long mileage—of low mileage cost, —the tire of masterful anti-skid service.

Put United States 'Ucco' Treads on your car—make comparisons.

United States Tires
Are Good Tires

Also Tires for Motor Trucks, Buses, Cycles, Motorcycles, and Aeroplanes

United States Tubes and Accessories Have All the Stirling Worth and Wear That Make United States Tires Supreme

"Use your car, passenger or commercial, more and more to relieve the transportation pressure on the Nation's railroads and merchants' delivery service."

SAMUEL P. COULT
Nov. 12, 1917

'Nobby' 'Chain' 'Royal Cord' 'Ucco' 'Plain'

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY Bond

Bond, Nov. 21. — Farmers have not gathered very much corn yet as it is not dry enough to keep. — Ed. McQueen and Mamie Allen who have been very sick with typhoid are both on the road to recovery. — Tom Truett who sold his place to W. H. Wolfe has bought another place from Silva Ingram. — M. Turner is on the sick list. — Billy Stidham and wife have moved to the Tom Truett place. — A. F. Baldwin and Henry Johnson's youngest son both have typhoid. — R. J. Wolfe's little son, Bristol, died recently. We extend our sympathy to the father and mother. — M. L. Watson and family and Pearl Parton and family, both of this place, have moved to Dry Branch, W. Va. where they have secured employment. — Eliza Moore, who has been visiting relatives in northern Illinois for some time, returned home recently. — Mary E. Parkey and family are going to move to Annville. — R. E. Taylor made a business trip to Hazard last week. — The Boy Scouts and many others welcomed Robert Pearl as he stepped from the train at this place Saturday to pay us a short visit. Mr. Pearl is one of the boys called from this place for military service.

Green Hall

Green Hall, Nov. 26. — We are experiencing some very severe weather at present. — Mrs. Henry Crank and children left for Dayton, O., the first of the week. — Chester Crank and Clayton Holbrook came home from Hamilton, O., Saturday. — Edward Cook and wife came in Sunday to visit homefolks during Thanksgiving. — Wilma McCollum returned to Ohio after a short visit with homefolks. — Homer Morris of Island City and Misses Kathleen McCollum and Rose Anderson of Conkling visited their uncle, F. F. McCollum Saturday night. — The Teachers' Association of Educational Division No. 3 was held at Big Springs school Saturday, November 17. It was a beautiful day, a large crowd was present and a hountful dinner was spread. The following program was rendered:

Welcome Address, Mrs. E. E. McCollum.
Response, J. D. Caldwell.
Why We Are Fighting, Thomas Wilson.
Song: "Canning the Kaiser," by School.
Courage, Carl Kidd.
Oration, P. Clem.
Agriculture Discussed, Martin Hensley.
Essay: "Why So Many Children Quit School in the Grades," Pearl Strong.
Recitation, Arba Pendergrass.
Reading, Martha Chadwell.
Song: "Battle Hymn of Big Springs," by School.
Character, Wm. Chadwell.
Reading, Mrs. E. E. McCollum.
Interest, F. G. Peters.
A Few Remarks, A. J. Creech.
An Address by Supt. P. M. Frye.
A short program by school.

Gray Hawk

Gray Hawk, Nov. 26. — Everybody is gathering corn; it was frost-killed and damaged. — Miss Mattie Carter is visiting her cousin, Mary Bingham. — The Rev. George Early failed to come to his appointment the fourth Saturday night.

MADISON COUNTY Big Hill

Big Hill, Nov. 26. — Mrs. Sallie Powell was born February 28, 1850. She was married to J. B. Neely February 7, 1868; died November 21, 1917. She leaves a husband and ten children, all were present but one; forty-four grandchildren, seventeen great-grandchildren, three brothers, three sisters, and a host of friends. She united with the church years ago and lived a true Christian life; a faithful wife and mother and was loved by all who knew her. She was buried at Pilot Knob cemetery. The Rev. R. L. Ambrose preached her

funeral. — M. D. Settle hurt his leg last week and has been very sick from it, but is on the mend now. — Mrs. Margarette Reece and son Joe are visiting her son and daughter in Illinois. — Ben Boen and son of Kingston called to see Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Settle last Saturday. — James Owens is improving some in health but slowly.

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, Nov. 26. — Hog killing and corn husking are the chief industries on Blue Lick. — The farmers who cut their corn before the frost are to be congratulated. — Raymond Isaacs was a welcome visitor in this vicinity Sunday. — Born to the wife of Ray Mainous, November 19th, a bounding boy—weighs 12 pounds. Mother and child are doing fine. — Mr. and Mrs. Howard Maupin will spend Thanksgiving in Berea with their daughter, Mrs. Joe Butherford. — Woodson Desarnes contemplates moving to Pineville, his brother having secured for him a very lucrative position in that place. — T. J. Flanery is hauling logs to the sawmill this week, preparatory to the erection of out-buildings — a smoke house and woodshed. — Mr. Hart of Berea conducted services at Blue Lick Sunday, as supply for Brother Rix who is sick. — Turkeys have been selling at 22 1/2 cents per pound. They are not very numerous in this vicinity. — The voluntary co-operation of the Berea teachers, Misses Miller and Sargent, has brought about a tremendous revolution in the sum total of Sunday-school attendance in this section. Their interest and enthusiasm in the work has contributed to the practical annihilation of disorder, nonattendance, and irreverence. We are ready to doff our hat to any person that can resurrect a dead church and arouse a community so as to make a poor man feel flesh, a sick man feel well, a dirty man to clean up and put to flight all the evils that are the natural offspring of intemperance which has been done for Blue Lick. — Elmo Flanery, who enlisted in the 98th Aero Squadron, was recently transferred from San Antonio, Texas, to the Aviation camp on L. L. N. Y., from whence they embarked for France. In his farewell letter to his mother on the eve of his sailing he said: "Next to being a Christian, I consider my contemplated trip to France as the highest honor and the greatest opportunity of my life. In the event of the sinking of the ship, or the wrecking of the airplane, or being crucified by the Germans as a prisoner of war, I leave you ten thousand dollars, the amount of my Life Insurance Policy, payable to you by Uncle Sam."

OWSLEY COUNTY Seoville

Seoville, Nov. 22. — Willie Judd had a barn raising Saturday. — Walter Mainous had a working Monday. — Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Williams moved to their new home near here recently. — A few people from this place attended church at Sunny Side Sunday. — Clyde Judd has returned from Kings Mills, O. — Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Dooley visited relatives on Doe Creek last Saturday night and Sunday. — Mrs. Ellen Peters and Mrs. Carrie Gabbard went to Sturgeon and labeled canned goods at the new canning factory a couple of days last week. — Some of the teamsters of this place have been busy hauling canned goods to Ida May for the Buck Creek canning factories. — L. D. Hacker sold his bunch of hogs last week.

Earnestville

Earnestville, Nov. 26. — All the farmers are busy gathering corn in this vicinity. — Charlie Hall's little eight months old daughter, Elma, died last Sunday with pneumonia and whooping cough. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved ones. — Miss Kate Evans, formerly of Cross Roads, moved in the house with her father, Will Evans. — James Moss of Dayton, O., is visiting his mother-in-law, Mrs. Harriett Simmons, this

week. — W. M. Gabbard and son are visiting friends and relatives in Estill County this week. — Chester A. Gabbard and his sister, Hattie, went to Booneville to the play Saturday night, and report a fine time. — Dr. B. F. Tye went to Booneville Saturday on business. — G. R. Bowman filled his regular appointment at Moores last Sunday.

Conkling

Conkling, Nov. 21. — J. F. Golder of Clark County is a week end visitor in the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Anderson. — Miss Martha Chadwell, teacher at Brookside, is boarding with Miss Eliza McCollum. — Miss Mary McCollum, who has been on the sick list, is somewhat improved. — Mrs. Ruth Wilson is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Ambrose, at Berea. — Mrs. Margaret Day has her house completed and will move into it soon. — Miss Sallie May Smith, who has been visiting relatives here for the past month, left Monday for her home at Valley View, accompanied by her cousin, John Blake.

PULASKI COUNTY Walnut Grove

Walnut Grove, Nov. 26. — Prof. J. S. Martin of Todd has just organized a large "Singing School" at the Walnut Grove school house. He will teach for four Sundays. You will be a welcome visitor there. — The Pie Supper given Wednesday night by the Walnut Grove school was quite a success; the crowd was large and orderly, and the generous returns will support a singing school and make a respectable gift to the Red Cross. — Herbert McGraw killed 34 rabbits Friday. — Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Carter made a business trip to Somerset Thursday. — Quite a few farmers who saved their buckwheat till now are getting \$1.65 per bushel for it. — There have been many bird hunters in this section recently. They have had good luck and great sport. — The farmers of this community have learned to feed their buckwheat straw. It saves fodder and is much better than "red top" or "hard grass." Try it! — Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Logsdon who have been spending a few months in Galion, O., are home again. We are glad to welcome such good neighbors back home. — Elbert Abbott is principal of the Walnut Grove school this week while Mr. Cook is on a business trip through Madison, Jackson, and Owsley Counties.

ESTILL COUNTY Locust Branch

Locust Branch, Nov. 26. — J. W. Richardson of Horns River will move to Panola to make his home there. He and his family will be greatly missed. — U. S. Coyle had a big public sale November 17. He sold corn, hogs, cattle, farming implements, and a few goods in the store. — Several from this place attended court was in session. Several times Nick Harris of Richmond visited her father, J. M. Kindred, a few days last week.

LEE COUNTY Beattyville

Beattyville, Nov. 26. — Circuit Court adjourned here last week, after being in session about two weeks trying mostly civil cases and during the whole time the jail doors have stood wide open — the first time such a thing has happened in the history of the county when court was in session, several times in the past few years the jail has been without prisoners, but not while court was in session. Our county has been breaking a good many records lately in politics, patriotism, and business. — Clark Stanger of Crystal was in town Monday on business. — The County Board of Education met Friday last in the County Superintendent's office and quite a lot of business was transacted. — Two or three more good oil wells were drilled in during the week in this county, which is proving to be a good oil field.

LETCHER COUNTY Polly

Polly, Nov. 26. — The Rev. J. B. Peters filled his regular appointment here Saturday and Sunday. — The farmers in this section report lots of corn damaged by the early frost. — Blaine Ersoe still remains quite sick. — Miss Horton, who is visiting her brother, J. B. Peters, attended church at this place Saturday and Sunday. — Miss Regina Brown returned home after spending several days at Whitesburg. — Stevens Polly spent Sunday with homefolks and returned to McRoberts where he is employed in the McRoberts store. — K. K. Polly came home for a few days' stay with homefolks and returned to his work at Lexington. — Mrs. Maggie Lucas is reported very low with consumption. — The children of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Vermil-

lion are very ill. — Wm. Lucas is improving quite slowly. — Robert Ambury was married to Miss Gertrude Quillen. — A child of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Collin was badly burned the other day, its clothes catching from an open grate. — Fred Lucas is reported to be able to leave the hospital in a week.

BELL COUNTY Pineville

Pineville, Nov. 23. — All the churches will take part in the Thanksgiving service to be held in the Christian Church Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock. — Wm. Cox, formerly of this city, now of Mexico City, was the guest of his brother, Dan, the first of the week. — J. A. McKinney, who has been in the State Infirmary at Lexington for the past five months, spent a few days here the first of the week.

LESLIE COUNTY Hyden

Hyden, Nov. 22. — Ray Roberts completed his teaching contract, on Flakey, last Friday, after a four months' term. — Druggist Ray is visiting his brother, Doctor W. E. Ray, of Staunton. — The Thanksgiving service will be held at the Presbyterian Church at 10:00 o'clock a. m. where the Rev. L. E. Westbury, pastor of the Baptist Church, will preach the sermon. Everybody has a welcome.

HARLAN COUNTY Harlan

Harlan, Nov. 23. — Recently the local water plant was taken over by the Harlan Water Company and will give better service to Harlan citizens than ever before. — Next Tuesday night a revival service will begin in the Baptist Church to which all are invited. — The Thanksgiving exercises in the different rooms of the Graded School will be worth while for every parent to be present. — John G. Foley has returned to his home in Pineville.

PERRY COUNTY Hazard

Hazard, Nov. 22. — One death from diphtheria in our town should cause all to be cautious: the infant of Mr. and Mrs. Smith died last Friday night from this dread disease. — Thanksgiving service will be held in the Court House where all the churches will join in a day of prayer. — Every parent should attend the Parent-Teachers' Association Friday at the school house. The programs in the past have been good.

CLAY COUNTY Vine

Vine, Nov. 24. — Winter has come at last. — Charlie Burns and Miss Radie Bowman, both of this place, were quietly married at the bride's home the 19th. May their lives be long and prosperous. — The Rev. Henry Hall closed his meeting at this place last Monday night. Every one enjoyed his sermons. — Mrs. Martha Pennington and sons, Elmore and Paul, of Austin, Texas, are visiting their relatives and friends at this place. — H. C. Morgan is visiting his father in Casey County where he is planning to locate. — Mrs. Nancy Teague and sister, Elizabeth Morgan, visited their relatives at Fagertown this week.

Island City

Island City, Nov. 26. — We are having nice weather which is very favorable for cribbing corn. — The Rev. A. D. Bowman and little daughter, Grova, have just returned from Cincinnati, O., where they have been visiting his daughter, Mrs. Della Norris, for a few days. They were taken over the great city of Cincinnati; visited the Zoo garden, the Infirmary, and the great factories. — James Flanery is moving his stove mill from Anglin on the farm of Robert Morris. — Mrs. Lola Turner of Booneville is visiting her mother, Mrs. Nannie Morris, this week. — Frank Gentry of this place who occupied the old farm of James Bowman will move on the farm of Isaac Chestnut after the first of January, and Mr. Bowman will return to his old farm.

THOUSANDS DIE IN BIG BATTLE

(Continued from Page One)

on is beyond all precedent. Against enemy reserves hurled in mass formation the Italians have interposed such herculean resistance that some regiments are reduced to three and four hundred men. The position at one point was almost encircled on three sides so that the enemy artillery was swept at crossfire through the Italian trench lines and batteries. It was this which required a falling back of about 500 yards until dedicated ranks could be re-formed for the final charge.

The Basilien, Colubria, and Alpide brigades suffered most in this storm. Three battalions of Alpide were almost wiped out of existence.

But the enemy paid dearly for its first advance and did not enjoy it long. German and Austrian dead were piled

up in heaps. Their trenches disappeared in the fury of the artillery action. The Italian lines over great stretches of ground were strewn thick with bodies of Germans and Austrians.

Marsden of Cavalry.

The count of Turin, commander in chief of the Italian cavalry which distinguished itself in the recent operations, was seen at cavalry headquarters just before starting for the front, and through one of his staff officers the correspondent obtained a written recital of the stirring exploits the cavalry performed during the recent eventful days. The document, which was events that have just transpired, like an old-time chronicle of chivalry, yet it is only a plain statement of events that have just transpired.

The count was with his cavalry division throughout the six days and nights on the drive westward from the Isarno front, when the third army was protected until it was re-formed along the present Piave line, and the recital of events authorized by the count gives some of the extraordinary experiences of the cavalry.

A Corps of Sacrifice.

"The Italian cavalry," the statement says, "proved worthy of the high confidence the country imposed on it. No man hesitated, though in the saddle for long hours under the exhausting rain and exposed to the cold of the nights without shelter. Conscious of its mission as a corps of sacrifice it pressed through the army moving to the rear and awaited the advance of the enemy masses."

"Two cavalry regiments awaited in the open the approach of the invaders. Both colonies had their horses killed under them. Then the enemy army attempted an enveloping movement. Against this menace two squadrons of the Monteforte cavalry were thrown and were steadily pressing the enemy back, when an explosion of one of our ammunition depots that had been abandoned by us nearly destroyed the squadrons in their entirety. Men, horses, swords, bombs, and grenades flew skyward under the force of the explosion. It was only then that the remnant of this heroic band fell back."

Whole Army Deserves Medal. A high commanding officer on the field has summarized the fury of the present battles by declaring he could not say whom to commend for bravery, as the distinction would require a medal for the entire force engaged.

THE NATION PAYS THE PRICE OF BEER

1. He was 21.
He was 5 feet, 11 inches.
He weighed 165.
He had scarcely known a sick day.
Morally clean.
Physically perfect.

He did not know the taste of intoxicating liquors.
He was the joy of his mother.
The hope of his father.
And the idol of his friends.
He volunteered.
Uncle Sam received him with open arms.
Put him in the front line of the battle.

Today he fills an unknown grave.
2. He was 21.
He was 5 feet, 11 inches.
He weighed 165.
He was morally unclean.
He was physically weak.
He was the habitue of the saloon.
He drank everyday and was often drunk.

He was the sorrow of his parents.
He had no real friends.
He was drafted.

Uncle Sam marked:—
His unsteady eye.
His depraved face.
His whiskey breath.
His cigarette fingers.
His unsteady heart.
And the germs of immoral disease.

And said: "Stand aside, you are unfit."

And he is left at home to help breed another generation.—J. K. S. in "American Issue."

Unkind Comment.

The death recently took place in Ireland of a well-known singer who had a massive physique. This was rather a drawback in the case of certain sentimental songs which were hardly applicable to his girth. One night, when in Dublin, he gave an encore, the well-known Irish song, "I'm sitting by the stile, Mary, where we sat side by side." An irreverent person in the gallery exclaimed: "Ah, sure, there wouldn't be room for the two of you now."

JACKSON COUNTY BANK

Report of the condition of The Jackson County Bank, doing business at the town of McKee, County of Jackson, State of Kentucky, at the close of business on the 17th day of November, 1917:

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$ 68,827.94
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,211.88
Stocks, Bonds and other Securities	8,854.08
Due from Banks	108,133.36
Cash on hand	14,465.18
Checks and other cash items	33.00
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures	2,400.00
TOTAL	\$203,925.44

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in, in cash	\$ 15,000.00
Surplus Fund	4,000.00
Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid	3,106.98
Deposits subject to check	\$157,818.46
Time Deposits	24,000.00
TOTAL	\$203,925.44

State of Kentucky, County of Jackson, Sec: We, D. G. Collier and J. R. Hays, President and Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

D. G. Collier, President
J. R. Hays, Cashier

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of November, 1917.

R. M. Ward, Clerk Jackson County Court
J. John Fowler, D. C.

The Bond State Bank

Report of the condition of The Bond State Bank, doing business at the town of Bond, County of Jackson, State of Kentucky, at the close of business on the seventeenth day of November 1917:

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$10,188.93
Stocks, Bonds and other Securities—Liberty Loan Bonds	1,000.00
Due from Banks	8,874.62
Cash on hand	6,247.96
Checks and other cash items	10.00
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures	1,585.26
Total	\$27,906.77

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in, in cash	\$7,500.00
Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid	74.10
Deposits subject to check	19,999.17
Time Deposits	300.00
Cashier's checks outstanding	33.50
Total	\$27,906.77

State of Kentucky, County of Jackson, Sec: We, N. U. Bond and W. P. Johnson, President and Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

N. U. Bond, President
W. P. Johnson, Cashier

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of November 1917.

R. W. Strong, Notary Public.
My commission expires March 15, 1920.

Correct—Attest: W. J. Chestnut, Geo. Pennington, Directors.

USE

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